密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

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Observations—By T. R. Jernigan

Alien Forces Working Against China's Unification

By Hollington K. Tong

President Wilson on League of Nations

Propaganda–Its Use and Misuse

By C. Lane Prescott

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Ten Years' Trade With China

[Prepared by the Far Eastern Division, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce]

CIGARETTES were imported to the extent of Tls. 31,000,000 in 1917, while only Tls. 4,000,000 worth were imported in 1908, an increase of nearly 700 per cent, 500 per cent of which occurred in 1916 and 1917. This is an indication of increased purchasing power resulting from the rise in value of silver. The fluctuation in rice is due, of course, to the ever-changing conditions of the home crop, affected as it is by local conditions, while the increased demand for refined sugar can be attributed largely to the rapidly Westernized tastes of the people. Kerosene has not shown a proportionate increase because of high price and consequent substitution. The increases in coal and raw cotton are additional evidences of the growing cotton industry at home, and the 100 per cent increase in leather materials since 1915 is a gratifying token of higher standards of living.

The most promising feature of the other leading items lies not in the increases that have been effected, but in the fact that there has not been a decided decrease in a great many manufactures which could not be classed as the bare necessities of existence. With the steady rise in prices abroad, the high freight rates, and the difficulty of obtaining any tonnage at all, the consistent demand for a great many articles, is the surest sign that China's trade is built on a sound basis, not influenced by the passing conditions and vicissitudes of commerce.

The imports from Great Britain and possessions have remained consistently predominant in Chinese trade. The trade with Hongkong is put in this class, but it must be remembered that Hongkong, although a British port, imports largely from Europe, America, Japan, Australia, India and Straits Settlements, as well as Great Britain, and all of these imports when shipped into China are credited to Hongkong.

The value of the imports into China from Great Britain and possessions is shown in the following table:

Great Britain and possessions	Value in million taels				
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Hongkong	150	150	171	148	147
British India	30	40	43	37	46
Great Britain	72	68	70	89	74
Canada	1	1	1	1	1
Australia and New Zealand	1	1	1	1	1
Total	254	260	286	276	269
Total imports into China	394	418	462	471	473
Per cent of British imports	64	60	62	59	57

Great Britain and possessions	Value in million taels				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Hongkong	171	166	148	153	158
British India	48	39	40	32	26
Great Britain	96	104	71	70	51
Canada	1	1	1	1	9
Australia and New Zealand	1	1	1	1	1
Total	317	311	261	257	245
Total imports into China	570	557	454	516	549
Per cent of British imports	56	56	57	50	45

Following is the value of the imports into China from Japan and Chosen for the years 1908 to 1917:

Countries	Value in million taels				
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Japan and Formosa	52	59	76	79	91
Chosen	1	2	2	2	3
Total	53	61	78	81	94
Total imports into China	394	418	462	471	473
Per cent of Japanese imports	13	15	18	17	20

Countries	Value in million taels				
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Japan and Formosa	119	120	120	160	221
Chosen	3	4	6	8	11
Total	124	124	126	168	232
Total imports into China	570	557	454	516	549
Per cent of Japanese imports	22	22	28	33	42

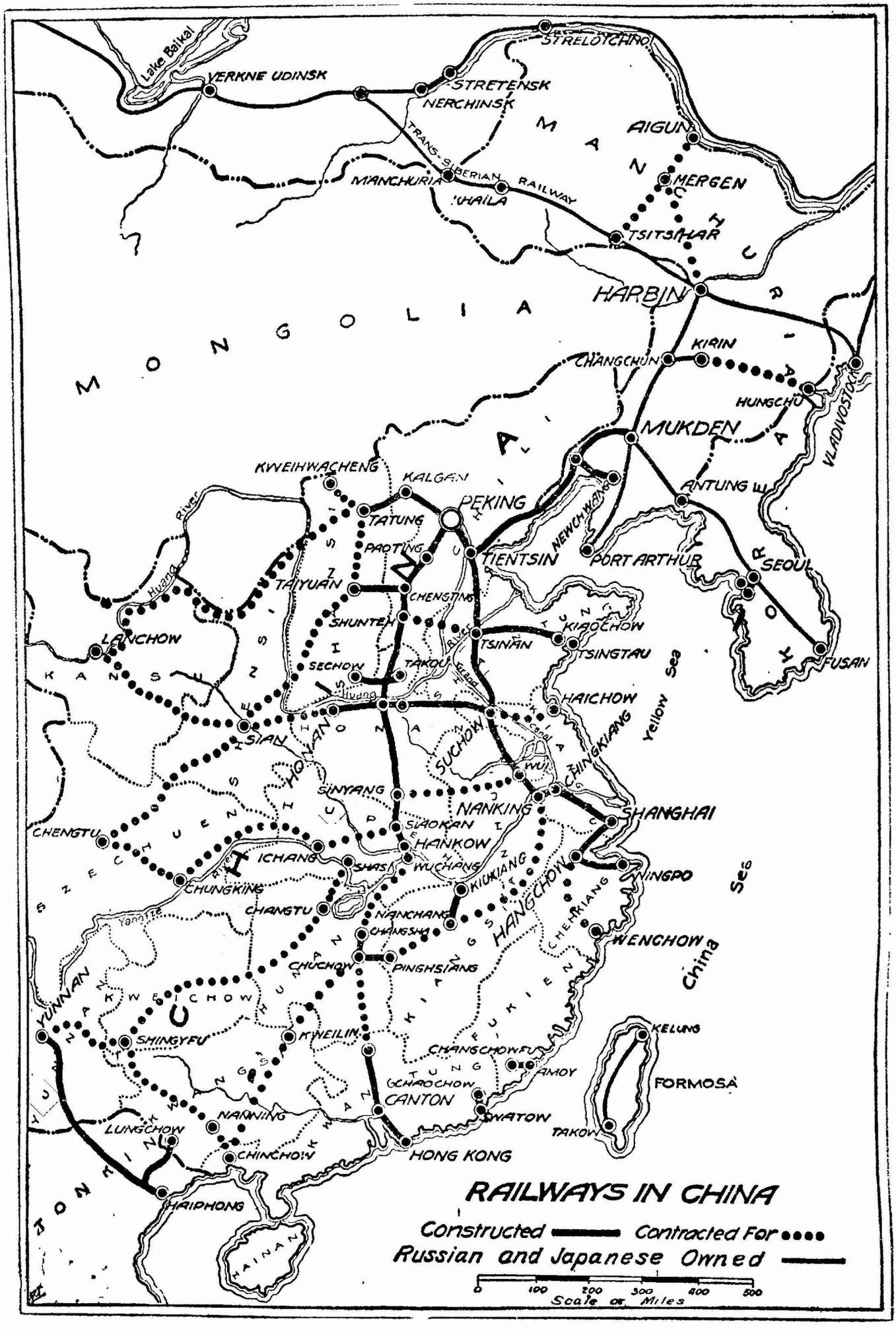
The remarkable growth of Japanese trade is merely an evidence of the energy and patience which have characterized the activities of Japan everywhere. The greatest factors contributing toward Japanese success in this market, however, have been control of shipping, proximity of market to factory, thorough organization in marketing with branches in practically every trade center, and government aid.

The Chinese market is therefore being supplied mainly by Great Britain, including Hongkong, India and Canada, the former representing a certain proportion of imports originating from various other countries but not classified, Japan and the United States. The gradual change in China's source of supply is best illustrated by the table given below which shows the per cent of Chinese trade by countries:

Countries	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	P.ct.	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*
Great Britain and possessions	64	60	62	59	57
Japan and Chosen	13	15	18	17	20
United States and possessions	10	7	5	8	7
Other countries	13	18	15	16	16

Countries	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
	P.ct.	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*	*P.ct.*
Great Britain and possessions	56	56	57	50	45
Japan and Chosen	22	22	28	33	42
United States and possessions	6	7	8	10	11
Other countries	16	15	7	7	2

The stabilizing of the government has had a favorable effect on industry, and foreign capital, especially Japanese, is anxious and eager to take part in the industrial development. The total Japanese loans to China up to August 1, 1914, amounted to only $24,835,000 while since that time Japanese banks have invested in Chinese government and industrial enterprises to the extent of $89,215,000. Japanese activity in Kwangtung in the manufacture of chemicals and fertilizers is being followed closely by Chinese activity in the same lines. Surgical instruments, heating apparatus, electric-light bulbs, and bicycles are some of the latest innovations, while the local industries—silk filature, cotton weaving and spinning, brick making and cement works, soap making, glass making, and cigarette manufactures are competing seriously with the imported articles. In food products, albumen and yolk preserves, macaroni, biscuits, canned goods and sugar are being made at home. These industries must lead to an increasing demand for all kinds of machinery. China today, therefore, offers one of the most tempting fields for American manufactures. With the end of the war this field will become the object of foreign trade drives by every nation in position to supply the demand, and those who prepare now for this trade will get it.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MILLARD'S REVIEW

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BOTH Chinese and foreigners welcome the announcement from Washington that Mr. E. T. Williams, former American Charge d'Affaires at Peking, has been appointed Adviser on Far Eastern Affairs to the American delegation at the peace conference in Europe. Mr. Williams knows China and understands her problems. The American delegation will be able to discuss China's affairs much more intelligently with his assistance. What China fears most is the misunderstanding of her real situation by the delegates of the Great Powers in the West, who are willing and anxious to help her, but know not how. All that she expects from the peace conference is fair and just treatment, which of course involves the restoration to her of whatever independence and sovereignty have been taken away from her; the adoption of international measures which will prevent predatory nations from stealing another inch of her land or from violating her sovereign rights by the stationing of foreign troops in the interior, as Japan is doing; by the establishment of wireless stations on Chinese soil without the permission of the Chinese government, as Japan has established at Tsinan, Hankow and Tsingtao; by the accordance of protection to their morphia dealers and opium smugglers under the cover of extraterritoriality, or from further committing acts characteristic of international robbers of the worst type. Mr. Williams's appointment to the responsible position of Adviser on Far Eastern Affairs clearly indicates the anxiety of the American government to give China a square deal at the coming peace conference, and its determination to help her to straighten her international relations. Few Americans know the real needs of China as well as Mr. Williams, who lived in this country for nearly three de-

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cades. His knowledge of Chinese affairs will assist the Chinese in realizing their national aspirations.

MR. Williams first came to China as a missionary. Through his contact with Chinese civilization by means of conversations with scholars and studying Chinese classics, he was soon convinced of the potential greatness of China. His fondness for Chinese learning, his Chinese education and his understanding of Chinese psychology eventually attracted the attention of the Washington government, and he was invited to join the diplomatic service. He held many consular posts in the provinces, and from 1901 to 1908 he was Chinese Secretary to the American legation at Peking. From 1911 to 1913 Mr. Williams was American Charge d'Affaires and performed his duty as the head of the legation with great satisfaction. Later he was recalled to head the Far Eastern Division in the State Department at Washington. He was recognized as an authority on Chinese affairs during his residence in the American Capital. Whenever any Chinese question of international significance arose, all the Washington correspondents would inevitably flock to him for enlightenment. Mr. Williams served as Chief of the Far Eastern Division for almost five years before his well-deserved retirement last year. At the call of his government this time, he willingly gave up his quiet life as a university professor and plunged anew into the labyrinth of Oriental problems.

AMERICAN money and Japanese rifles, the unbeatable business combination for exploiting the resources of China! Under the heading of "Japanese-American Cooperation in China," the Osaka *Asahi* recently printed the following editorial comment—and this in spite of President Wilson's "Fourteen Points" and the new idea in world statesmanship and business morality :

> "Being a country possessed of vast financial resources America will no doubt proceed to invest capital in the laying of railways, mining enterprises and various other industries in China, but it must always be borne in mind that China is not a country where tranquillity prevails. As she has been subject to commotion in the past so her future will not be free from frequent occurrence of disturbances, and there will be no sure guarantee for the security of the lives and property of foreign residents. It is admitted on all hands that the most effective help for the preservation of peace and order in China is always procurable from Japan, and from this fact it may be inferred that the greater American investments in China grow, the greater will become the necessity of her relying upon Japan for the protection of her interests should any untoward disturbances break out to menace them. Such being the case, it is likely that America will feel the necessity of joining hands with Japan in China as time passes."

MR. John Jay Abbott, prominent American banker and financier, official representative of the American Banking Group, sailed from San Francisco on January 22 for China for the purpose of representing the American banks in China. Mr. Abbott was in China two years ago as the representative of the Chicago banks when G. $5,000,000 was loaned to the Chinese government for currency reform purposes. Mr. Abbott at that time was prepared to advance G. $30,000,000 more to China but was prevented through the unsettled political conditions of the country and the war in Europe. It is understood from official Chinese sources that the newly organized group of American banks formed for the purpose of extending financial assistance to China is composed of 298 leading banks in all parts of the United States, thus giving the entire matter a national significance. Since the group of banks was formed at the expressed instruction of the American State Department, it really means that the new loan to China will be a national matter in both a governmental and business sense. Negotiations looking toward the re-entrance of the American financiers into the International Banking Consortium are now being conducted in London and Paris. It will be remembered that the original American banking group was forced to withdraw from the Consortium just before the beginning of the European War because President Wilson believed that the terms of the loan would amount to an infringement upon the sovereign rights of China.

ALTHOUGH nothing official has been stated as to the amount of money that America is prepared to advance to China, it is believed in influential circles at Peking that Mr. Abbott will be able to advance sufficient funds to entirely refinance and take over the miscellaneous loans that China has made in the last two or three years. Before America does this, however, the various Chinese factions will have to compose their differences and bring peace to the country. Another condition that the American financiers are likely to insist upon is that the American money must be used for two distinct purposes. (1) Railroad reorganization and construction under a centralized business administration and (2) currency reform under a business administration of

experts. Although most of the money will naturally come from American bankers, America does not desire control, but does desire that China, France, Great Britain and Japan should unite in a definite plan that will result in the upbuilding of China. It is understood that practically all of the arrangements have been concluded, the only difficulty being the present unsettled state of politics in China. Providing China's business and political leaders do their part and bring Peace to the country, China is likely to be the first nation to reap some of the benefits of the new League of Nations now being formed in Paris. This thought was expressed by one of the most prominent of China's business men this week.

CHINA'S prominent educationists are now deliberating upon the advisability of appealing to President Wilson and powerful European statesmen for their assistance in making a success of the movement soon to be launched in this country to secure the Boxer indemnity for the education of the Chinese people. They would have prepared a comprehensive educational program for the whole country long ago, had they been assured of sufficient funds to carry it out. They are now turning their attention to the possibility of obtaining consent from the European peace conference for the cancellation of the Boxer indemnity so that it can be used to give China a universal education. Many enthusiastic scholars have even proposed the dispatch of a delegation to America and Europe to explain to the people there the great need of education by the Chinese and the lack of funds to meet that need. Their representatives, it is understood, have been in Peking trying to present their case to the members of the different legations in the most favorable light. The Minister and Vice-Minister of Education are sympathetic with their efforts, and are doing everything possible to help them to realize their object. There is no question that many foreigners knowing the educational need of China will give the movement their unqualified support, realizing that it is only through educating the masses that China can be saved. The present disorder in this country has been partly due to the activities of misguided people who can be too easily influenced by selfish politicians and greedy officials on account of their lack of real education.

IF the remaining Boxer indemnity, amounting to over $300,000,000, can be used for educational purposes in China for the next twenty years, no better blessing can befall the people. At the end of the period, it is safe to say that the majority of the people will have a rudiment of learning. It is astonishing to know how much good a portion of the American share of the Boxer indemnity remitted by the American government in 1908, namely $10,785,286.12, has already done to China and her people. Hundreds of Chinese students have been educated in America with this fund, and have now returned to participate in the creation of better conditions at home. Hundreds of them are still studying in the United States, and upon their return will further swell the rank and file of American-educated Chinese. Everywhere one goes, one will meet returned students from America. They are engaged in teaching, government service, and the commercial and industrial development of China. America is indirectly benefited by these returned students in the shape of increased trade, as they naturally prefer American goods. They are also fostering still better relationship between the two republics.

MANY Chinese educationists, however, entertain the fear that the different foreign countries may return their shares of the Boxer indemnity separately with certain undesirable conditions, which will most probably introduce confusion into the Chinese educational system. If any benefit is to be derived from the use of the Boxer indemnity for the education of the people, all the nations concerned should pledge themselves not to interfere with the Chinese educational system after it has been endorsed by them. It is reported that the Japanese government has already returned its share of the indemnity to China under a secret agreement which provides for the establishment of Japanese schools throughout the country and for the extensive introduction into China of the Japanese educational system. If the report be true, it appears as if Japan were using the Boxer indemnity as a means of Japanizing the Chinese. Any g ft given to China under similar conditions is not welcomed by the Chinese, no matter how hard pressed they may be for educational funds.

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Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

WHATEVER may be thought of the constitutionality or the tenure by which Hsu Shih-chang is officiating as President of the Republic of China there should hardly be but one thought as to his intention to restore peace to his country. Whether a *de jure* or a *de facto* President there is no act of his to indicate a purpose to encourage the domestic strife now dangerously dividing China.; and the peaceful attitude of the President is hopeful of ultimately good results when the influences under which he lives and moves are considered. It need not be argued to the intelligent native or foreign resident that the present apparently dominating influence at Peking has been for a long time intensely hostile to civil government in China, and that thus far it has almost succeeded in nullifying the practical operation of the Constitution, defeating its meaning and seeking to destroy its spirit. This is the influence which confronts and opposes every man in China who favors a constitutional form of government, and who would have China to realize in full the new hope that brightened the future of the country when the Manchu was driven from power. It is the influence entrenched at Peking as the Central government, and which has placed in each of the provinces a military satrap obedient to its will, and which is appropriately referred to as the Mandarin Autocracy. If it be true that this Mandarin influence made Hsu Shih-chang President, it is nevertheless evident that he is not obedient to its commands, and if properly supported by the people there will be a civil authority in each of the provinces superior in the prerogatives of government to the military *tuchuns* now ruling in the very semblance of Prussianism. It is reported in the newspapers that President Hsu proposes to free China from military rule by enforcing the safe fundamental principle that the civil and military departments of governments should be separate and distinct both in a national and provincial sense, and there being evidence that the President means to put to the test such a purpose, the time has come when those of his countrymen who prefer civil to military government can prove it by their acts. He is embarrassed in putting into execution the enlightened system of government as indicated by the powerful influence and watchful activity of the provincial *tuchuns* who are counselled by their chiefs at Peking and supported in their unconstitutional policy by money borrowed from Japanese sources.

AND what will be thought and said of China at Paris asking for the restoration of her full sovereign rights, and with a domestic government dominated by military power and administered through the agencies of provincial military satraps? China must not forget that the nations which are directing the policy of the peace conference are still watching on the Rhine the great enemy of representative government, and that they are not likely to overlook the very important fact of men, representing the Prussian military idea, being in control of the government at Peking. As Marshal Foch guards on the Rhine, while the peace conference is in session devising the ways and means to forever subordinate the military to the civil power, Marshal Tuan is mobilizing an army to destroy civil liberty in China, and yet China has her delegates at the conference demanding her autonomy as a nation of free institutions. The demand of China would merit the careful consideration of the conference if it could be seen that her constitution was in operation and recognized throughout all the provinces as defining the only form of government for the allegiance of the people. The delegates sent to the conference by free nations like America and England will not be prepared to concede to China the degree of full sovereignty so long as a few military chieftains can get together in Peking, and in defiance of the constitution and the peaceful intentions of the President, provoke and perpetuate civil war. At a banquet held, on Saturday last, at a hotel in Shanghai, the American Judge for China was one of the speakers, and is reported to have emphasized the fact, that one of the main reasons for the failure of China to realize her ideas of a democratic government was the lack of unselfish leaders. No one has hit the nail more squarely on the head in this connection than the American Judge, and every foreigner who has envisaged the situation knows that the civil strife dividing China into hostile factions is due more to the selfish greed of some of her public men than to any other cause. Day after day the newspapers published in China, native and foreign, inform the public how China is being despoiled of her most valuable assets in order to enrich men who should be the champions of honest government for their country instead of the selfish leaders of a gang of public despoilers. There are Chinese who see the unfortunate drift of their country, and who would throw out an arresting anchor, but apparently they are in the minority, and China goes drifting on. The recognition given China at the peace conference ought to impress her present leaders as to the humiliating attitude the recognition implies in that their country has been classed into a colony with regard as to the number of votes, and on the list of the names of the five Powers entrusted with governing power that of China does not appear while the name of Japan does appear.

THERE is no difficulty in finding the reason why Japan is classed as one of the five Powers to govern the proceedings of the conference. It is because that when Japan declared war against Germany she prepared her army and navy to back up the declaration, and was close in the counsel of her allies at all times. China did not act in the way to command confidence. Her course was hesitating, it was not direct, there were doubts as to her purpose, and the conviction was general that what China most wanted was money. There were several thousand Germans in China, some of whom were suspected as adept intriguers, and China made no effective effort to enforce the elementary rules of the law of nations, nor was it evident at any time during the war that she meant to protect herself or her associates in the war against the enemy within or without her borders. This negative course on the part of China, at a time when positive and decided action was necessary in proof of loyalty, confronts her delegates to the conference and classifies them far below in grade to the delegates from Japan. Had Germany succeeded representative government would have been destroyed and nations would have been ruled by the will of dynastic families and not by laws based on the consent of the governed. The attempt to establish at Peking a government in which the word of the military will be the law of China will not be allowed to succeed any more in Asia than in Europe. The judgment against all such governments is now being written at Paris. Let the military chiefs of China take notice. There will be no more trifling on the subject.

THE criticisms aimed at President Wilson on account of his strenuous advocacy of a League of Nations would appear aimless after a careful reading of his speech on the subject before the peace conference, and which was published in the Shanghai newspapers of January 28. In that speech the President makes clear that his mind has never been closed to any argument in the elucidation of the principle, but on the contrary open to receive light as to the working out of the details that the principle could be effectively operative. In this immediate connection the words of the President are as follows: "There are many complicated questions connected with the present sentiments which perhaps cannot be successfully worked out to an ultimate issue by the decisions we shall arrive at here. I can easily see that many of the sentiments will need subsequent consideration, that many of the decisions we make shall need subsequent alteration in some degree, for if I may judge by my own study of some of these questions they are not susceptible for confident judgment at present." There could not be clearer proof than the above quotation that the President did not go to Europe with unalterable convictions as to what should be the practical working of the League of Nations, and referring to the work of the conference he speaks thus: "It is, therefore, necessary that we should set up some machinery by which the work of this conference should be complete." The subject of the League of Nations is one of the subjects before the conference for consideration and what the President submits is that the conference undertake the preparation of the proper machinery for each department of its work. He advocates the principle of a League of Nations, but defers to the conference to frame the machinery necessary for the practical applications of that principle. He has not appeared before the conference with a piece of machinery which he demands is proper and no other will do. The President has never taken any position that has indicated an infallible judgment on his part. He has convictions and the courage and capacity to state what they are, and doubtless he will do so whenever the opportunity offers. There are Americans in and out of the American Congress who have done and are doing all they can to stab the President in the back while his face is towards duty, as he understands it, but the undignified opposition may be excused because unable to appreciate the masterful mental atmosphere in which the Chief Executive of their country moves or to conceive his lofty ideals of statesmanship. The great body of the American people will never condemn the President in his effort to keep their sons from again being shot on the battlefields of Europe, and the master minds of the world have admitted the principle of the League of Nations as safe guarding, and it will be made practical.

ANOTHER subject which is passing through the ordeal of criticism, because of its alleged obscurity, is the Freedom of the Seas. It would seem that some of the critics would make the issue between the British and American governments as to which should build the largest navy. Such an issue presupposes a condition which could scarcely arise and certainly does not exist between the governments. The geographical positions of Great Britain and the United States and their possessions can be easily seen by a look at the map of the world, and it would be an injustice to the former country to contend that its navy should not be adequate to the undoubted protections of all the lands and peoples over which the British flag is supreme. The geographical position of the United States is more fortunate than that of Great Britain. It is not only more compact than that of Great Britain, but it has the advantage of being self-supporting, and not dependent on the sea or island possessions for maintenance. Without a navy capable of suc-

cessfully meeting any enemy on the sea Great Britain must soon lose its position as a first class nation, but the United States would remain a Great Power if it did not have a single naval vessel. And besides these two nations have no thoughts of battles on sea or land. If the Freedom of the Seas should be again endangered the British and American flags will be again seen in the same battle line for its defense and safety. But it is not here intimated that the United States should not have a navy, for the writer believes that the American navy should be in every essential particular first class, and in no sense satisfied with a secondary position. The productive capacity of America is unequalled and what is sent to foreign lands from her farms and factories ought to be sent in ships under the registry of the American flag and with the assurance of a navy competent for their protection. The American people will no longer be satisfied to see in their ports ships flying foreign flags and which go there to carry their overplus productions to foreign markets. There is every indication that there will soon appear on the seas again an American merchant marine as large as any that sails the trade routes of the oceans and such a marine must be guarded, should danger threaten, by American cannon. The control of American policy ought never again to be confided to any political party which would consent for the American flag to continue absent from the seas of the world.

Alien Forces Working Against China's Unification

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

ONE of the serious obstacles to the early settlement of China's internal trouble is Japan's skillful interference. Japan's efforts to keep up China's disturbance until after the Versailles peace conference may succeed. This is the belief of observant Chinese who have been paying the closest attention to Japan's unfriendly propaganda conducted with a high degree of efficiency on Chinese soil during the last year. The peace conference about to assemble at Shanghai may after all fail to compose the political differences. National interests demand that all patriotic Chinese should be fearless in disclosing every bit of news concerning any movement which aims at the widening of political chasms and the further creation of ill-feeling between the North and South, and at the possible division of the country into two independent states so that the future "Germany of Asia" can conquer it and enslave its four hundred million people with less difficulty.

Scores of Japanese political agents, who represent themselves as leaders of the Kokumin Party, as prosperous merchants or as learned professors, are assiduously working amongst the rank and file of the opposition government at Canton. Their sole object is to influence the Southern leaders against an early peace. During the last fortnight, numerous reports containing the same information have been received in Peking. The latest report to hand states that a delegation of ten Kokumin leaders from Japan has arrived at Canton to study China's political situation and to render assistance to the defenders of republicanism in the South-western provinces. They have been working quietly and interviewing every influential leader. One of the most hopeful pieces of news which they have brought over is the decision of the Japanese government to recognize the Southern government as a belligerent in the event of the continuation of civil strife. Whether this news is true or not it is difficult to ascertain, but it has made the majority of Southern leaders less inclined towards peace. A telegram from the capital of Kwangtung reports a summary of the views expressed and promises made by these foreign emissaries to the members of the Canton government somewhat as follows:

"We greatly admire you for your courageous defence of the great principle at stake. Continue your fight for another year if this is necessary, and you will emerge victorious. It will however be most unwise to yield too much at the coming peace conference. In case the conference fails to arrive at an understanding and hostilities are renewed, you can count upon our financial assistance. We respect you, because you are fighting for constitutionalism and democracy." In order to show their sincerity in what they had said, the Kokumin leaders are alleged to have procured for the opposition government a loan of Yen 1,000,000. This loan, secured on the Canton Telephones, was signed by the Taiwan Bank a fortnight ago. Its proceeds were nominally for the redemption of depreciated notes in circulation on the market, but needless to say the money was really for military purposes. Further financial assistance was promised to the South in case hostilities should be resumed. Although the mission of these foreign emissaries was to work against China's unification, at the same time they secured for their own country valuable concessions as security for any loan which might be concluded through their influence. They are killing two birds with one stone, as a cabinet officer sarcastically remarked.

Another bunch of Japanese political agents are visiting Kwangsi, according to reports from

that province, and are sowing similar seeds of dissension and dissatisfaction. They have, for instance, been urging General Lu Yung-ting, a straightforward man, who wields considerable influence in the South, to be less conciliatory towards the North. General Lu has previously agreed to Peking's proposal to restore him to his former position, namely Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, to make him concurrently military governor of the latter province, and to give the military governorship of Kwangtung to his brother-in-law, General Tan Hao-ming. It is earnestly hoped that General Lu will not change his decision once it is made in spite of tempting offers held forth to him by the Japanese emissaries. The latter have also been flattering his vanity by saying that on account of his military influence he is most qualified to be Vice-President of China and that nothing short of a definite promise from the North that he would be given this honorary position should be satisfactory to him.

Another bunch of Japanese agents have been urging Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan, former Viceroy of Liang Kwang and now a powerful opposition leader at Canton, to offer himself as a candidate for the vice-presidency. They state that in future the vice-presidency should be occupied by a non-military man and that as Ts'en Ch'un-hsuan is not a military man and besides as he is popular with a large section of the people, the second highest office of the land naturally belongs to him. Still other Japanese agents have travelled to Yunnan and are trying to pull off a game over General Tang Chi-yao, Conquerer of Szechuan. They have been telling him unreservedly that he is a big man in the political arena and that he should ask more than he has already decided to ask for.

The result of the mission of these foreign agents is now telling. The opposition government, according to telegrams from the South, has exhibited a stronger attitude than before, and will most probably present proposals at the Shanghai peace conference not quite acceptable to the North. The best friends of the South would like to see that it gets a square deal from the peace conference and that all its wishes for the laying of the foundation for a stable government, for a more powerful parliament and for the elimination of military interference with civil affairs will be realized, but they are becoming pessimistic over the future of China as they are receiving one report after another, all showing that the South is likewise gradually coming under Japanese influence.

In the meantime Japan has sent her agents to the North with exactly the same purpose. They are telling the powerful military personages that if the Southern government makes impossible demands at the peace conference and thereby shows its insincerity, the only course open to them is to recall the Northern delegates from the conference, terminate the armistice and renew the fight. They continue: "At the present time, the whole people are favorably disposed towards the North because of its early appointment of delegates to negotiate for peace and its willingness to concede many points at issue, which evinces its sincerity for union. If hostilities are resumed, the foreign Powers would undoubtedly support the North. There is everything to gain and nothing to lose by remaining firm on many vital questions."

These foreign emissaries know that empty talk would not "go" with the Northern military leaders, and knowing this, have given them loans of money. It is an open secret that arrangements have been made for Japan to advance $2,000,000 a month to some of the influential militarists in the North for training troops for national defence. Such troops are intended to fight the opposition if the civil war should unfortunately break out anew. One curious feature of the whole transaction is that the money is being supplied without security. One report gives the information that the transaction is a part of the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement concluded a few months ago for joint cooperation in Siberia against the Bolsheviks and Germans. It may be remembered that to this agreement was attached a loan of Yen 20,000,000. A provision was made for the termination of the agreement upon the conclusion of the European war. It is presumed that the agreement has become null and void as the European war was

over to all intents and purposes. It is difficult to imagine any excuse which the Japanese government may offer for continuously carrying out the loan part of the agreement by supplying $2,000,000 a month.

In consequence of the subtle propaganda of the Japanese, the ambitious leaders of the North are making preparations for a renewal of the struggle. A fortnight ago a Japanese steamer arrived at Chinwangtao with 1,000 tons of arms and ammunition consigned to the Peking government. It was further reported in the Chinese press, and the report was partially confirmed, that several carloads of Japanese field pieces have been brought to the North for the use of newly recruited soldiers.

The underlying object of the nefarious propaganda, according to those who are in the know, is to prevent China from presenting a united front at the Versailles peace conference so that Japan may have an excuse to claim control or guardianship over her helpless neighbor. Japan knows that if China is united and has one consistent foreign policy in dealing with the outside world, Japan will suffer most. A reconsideration of the notorious Twenty-one demands which were presented to China in 1914 and many of which China was forced to accept by a threat of force, would set the whole world against Japan. These demands aimed at the control of China's political, financial and military affairs. They incidentally reveal the unusual ambition of Japan.

Another object of Japan's propaganda in China is to secure valuable rights and concessions. Her policy is to "fish in the muddy water." The time when China is suffering from internal disturbances is the time when Japan can get almost anything and everything from China. If China's civil trouble further continues, Japan will try to convince the American and Allied delegates to the peace conference of the inadvisability of allowing even two seats to this country. Even if she were represented at the conference by two representatives, one from the North and one from the South, disunion at home will prevent them from harmonious cooperation abroad. It appears that all that Japan wants is an opportunity to misrepresent China and establish guardianship over her. Fortunately there are forces combating the menacing influence of that country. In the first place, the people in general have realized the seriousness of Japan's unfriendly propaganda in their midst. One of the forces working against that propaganda is the organization of a third party under the leadership of Hsiung Hsi-ling and Chang Chien and other prominent Chinese to force both the North and South to union.

This third party will be composed of the chambers of commerce, the educational associations, the provincial assemblies and well-known Chinese of the whole country. It will represent the best element of China. When either side shows any unreasonableness in its attitude towards the other, it will arbitrate and bring its influence to bear upon the unreasonable one. Another force working against the new evil influence, according to one Chinese high official, is the moral support given by the Allied and American governments through their legations to the peace movement. The Japanese government has time and again expressed its hope that China would soon set her house in order, but what it has expressed is far from its real wish. The Allied and American governments are really anxious to see China united, and are exerting their utmost through their representatives in China in favor of an early peace.

Another force combating Japan's propaganda is the public press, both foreign and Chinese, which has rendered no small service to the country in exposing secret transactions between the Japanese and Chinese militarists having the continuation of the civil war as their sinister motive. Japan cannot answer the charge that she is deliberately preventing China's union, no matter what she may say to the contrary. Her hidden hand is discernable everywhere if one will but observe. Her political agents, like her morphia dealers, are scattered all over the country. Why not a black list of such political agents?

Peking, January 25, 1919.

"Propaganda—Its Use and Misuse"

BY C. LANE PRESCOTT

THE public mind is led to view any matter of national interest in the light that is desired by authority, but, as this potent force is rapidly becoming truly representative of the people, it constitutes the thinking, well-versed, and public spirited. At least it is to be hoped and desired that the working man or average citizen of any nationality has little time or perhaps inclination to reason for himself on matters pertaining to his general welfare, throws the duty to sift, solve and summarize such data upon the shoulders of his trusted leaders, so that he may without great difficulty arrive at a judgment that does not ruffle or arouse the sensitiveness of his nature. That the responsibility attached to the promoters of public sentiment is great, cannot be denied. The fearful consequence of its misuse is scourging the innocent throughout the world to-day.

The successful accomplishment of any object through the instrumentality of propaganda has caused that medium to be universally adopted. The effect on the average mind is to view any news distributed broadcast with scepticism. The objective aimed at is what absorbs his atten-

tion at the present time, and he is naturally given to form his conclusions after a thoughtful interpretation of the under-current. The class of people interested enough in world and their country's affairs to thus think for themselves, are well able to agitate against imposition, and need not be considered in this discussion, but, if human nature is judged correctly and with an effort to refrain from being cynically prompted in doing so, it may be stated that the tendency to exert influence in the way of subjecting a majority to a dictated policy, is still prevalent in leading circles, and it may be presumed always will be so long as man is man. For this reason, the man that has neither time or inclination—and he is in the majority—is still, and perhaps always will be, under the shadow of sinister designs. This is the man whose patriotism must be fired, and whose support must be weaned, by unceasing and richly clothed praise of his country's prowess and achievements. This is the man who is led to be satisfied either by complete evasion of what he perhaps would be displeased to learn, or by undue praise and comment on some unessential episode. When a happening that will please in its naked state, warrants it, the thick application of high sounding adjectives produces in him a glowing satisfaction that his countrymen excel, also a dangerous sentiment of invincibility and superiority, reflecting grievously in his attitude towards other nationals. It is necessary to state, however, that no accomplishment on the field of battle, whether great or small, can be praised too highly, and credit should be given, willingly and unstintedly, where credit is due.

The press and news agencies of the United States seem to be somewhat reluctant in their tribute to the glorious heriosm, self-sacrifice and military achievements of their soldiers in France. Far Eastern news agencies and newspapers have been quick to follow. Bare facts are given and that is all, but they are sufficient to prove the wonderful part Americans have played in stemming the Hun tide and thrusting it back from whence it came. But the truth raises the question whether Americans generally will suffer or benefit as a consequence of the evident intention of the authorities to let facts speak for themselves, that is in respect to the reception by the Chinese people of American efforts to assist China, and incidentally themselves, although, and it cannot be denied, American activities in China have been prompted more by altruism than by avarice, if this last mentioned propensity can be attached to their doings at all.

In China, progaganda has a virgin field. The inherent instincts of officialdom has caused that body to welcome a weapon that they have used in an attempt to cloak the perfidious disposal of the so-called "sovereign rights" of the country for personal profit, with the garb of honest intent. Unfortunately for them, disappointed office seekers, genuinely patriotic Chinese, and foreign well-wishers have exposed their designs, notwithstanding the efforts of Japanese news agencies to camouflage the issue of welfare of their country's nefarious plans. The Chinese interested in the welfare of their country, and their necessary intercourse with foreign Powers, are proportionately small, but they represent a nucleus from which China draws her leaders. Allied propaganda reaches this class of Chinese through the foreign newspapers and Chinese dailies of the treaty ports. Distribution of illustrated papers in the interior has met with a certain measure of success. The purpose of this propaganda is to offset German efforts to retain Chinese confidence and support. It is questionable whether the efforts of Ally or Hun have met with, or will result in, benefit to either. The arrant falsehoods told by the latter, conflict so largely with the glowing and richly adjectived truths of the former, that the Chinese mind has been lead to perplexity, until recently, when the strong Allied resistance developed into a splendid advance that has brought Germany and her fellow plunderers and assassins to their knees. Their viewpoint is not quite clear however, and in view of this fact, it would not be unreasonable to presume that further application of propaganda

Attitude of Americans and Britons in China Toward the Japanese!

This remarkable article published originally in the Review on December 21, dealing with the present attitude of Americans, Britons and Chinese as well toward the present activities of Japan in China, is now being reprinted in booklet form.

It will be issued within the next two weeks in a limited edition of 500 copies in both the Chinese and English languages.

Persons who desire copies for distribution either in China or abroad may obtain same by applying to the REVIEW, enclosing 10 cents (Mex) in stamps for each copy to cover printing and mailing expense.

Owing to the expected demand for these copies, persons are urged to write at once to the undersigned.

Editorial Department

MILLARD'S REVIEW

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will do more harm than good. To strengthen the presumption, it is a fact that Allied bravado in China during the early days of the war, did much to counteract their later efforts to secure Chinese trust and partisanship. And if another reason is required, because example will lead to more vigorous laying on of the same "dope" by the Chinese themselves.

Man's views are generally prompted by his desires. The personal or human touch is therefore evident in all news distribution. To take it away would be tantamount to the presentation of bare facts in their crude state. In short, the world would then have the unvarnished truth. TRUTH! That evasive and alluring specter, so staunchly upheld but so easily desecrated. In keeping with the altruistic and splendid purpose that prompts establishment of a League of Nations, the formation of which will give the death knell to secret diplomacy, prevarication and treachery; propaganda, as it is used to-day, should give place to a bare record of events as they transpire, giving the man in the street opportunity to understand better and appreciate the judgments made by the leaders whom he has helped to elect. Propaganda should then take shape in real enlightenment; mentally, spiritually and physically. The laws of psychology, spiritualism and physics are in themselves a never ending source from which man can obtain enlightenment, and what more fitting subjects for propaganda? Here again truth, as men understand it in connection with the three fundamentals of which man is composed, should not be abused. Propaganda, shorn of its artificial gilt, is an instrument far reaching in benefit to the whole world. Its misuse lies in the extent to which it is adulterated.

President Wilson on League of Nations

PRESIDENT Wilson addressed the peace conference in Paris January 26 as follows:

"I consider it a distinguished privilege to be permitted to open the discussion in this conference on the League of Nations. We have assembled for two purposes, to make the present settlements which have been rendered necessary by this war, and also to secure the peace of the world not only by the present settlements but by the arrangements we shall make at this conference for its maintenance. The League of Nations seems to me to be necessary for both of these purposes. There are many complicated questions connected with the present settlements which perhaps cannot be successfully worked out to an ultimate issue be the decisions we shall arrive at here. I can easily conceive that many of the settlements will need subsequent consideration, that many of the decisions we make shall need subsequent alteration in some degree; for if I may judge by my own study of some of these questions they are not susceptible for confident judgment at present.

"It is therefore necessary that we should set up some machinery by which the work of this conference should be rendered complete. We have assembled here for the purpose of doing very much more than making the present settlements that are necessary. We are assembled under very peculiar conditions of world opinion. I may say without straining the point that we are not representatives of governments, but representatives of peoples. It will not suffice to satisfy government circles anywhere. It is necessary that we should satisfy the opinion of mankind. The burdens of this war have fallen in an unusual degree upon the whole population of the countries involved. I do not need to draw for you the picture of how the burden has been thrown back from the front upon the older men, upon the women, upon the children, upon the homes of the civilized world and how the real strain of the war has come where the eye of government could not reach, but where the heart of humanity beat. We are bidden by these people to make a peace which will make them secure. We are bidden by these people to see to it that this strain does not come upon them again and I venture to say that it has been possible for them to bear this strain because they hoped that those who represented them could get together after this war and make such another sacrifice unnecessary.

"It is a solemn obligation on our part therefore to make permanent arrangements that justice shall be rendered and peace maintained. This is the central object of our meeting. Settlements may be temporary but the action of the nations in the interest of peace and justice must be permanent. We can set up permanent processes. We may not be able to set up permanent decisions. Therefore it seems to me that we must take, so far as we can, a picture of the world into our minds. Is it not a startling circumstance, for one thing, that the great discoveries of science, that the quiet studies of men in laboratories, that the thoughtful developments which have taken place in quiet lecture rooms have now been turned to the destruction of civilization? The powers of destruction have not so much multiplied as gained fertilities. They whom we have just overcome had at their seats of learning some of the principal centers of scientific study and discovery and used them in order to make destruction sudden and complete; and only the watchful and continuous cooperation of men can see to it that science as well as armed men are kept within the harness of civilization.

"In a sense the United States is less interested in this subject than the other nations here assembled. With her great territory and her extensive sea borders it is less likely that the United States should suffer from the attack from enemies than the other nations should suffer; and the ardor of the order of the United States —for it is a very deep and genuine ardor—for the society of nations, not an ardor springing out of fear or apprehension, but an ardor springing out of the ideals which have come to consciousness in this war. In coming into this war the United States never for a moment thought that she was intervening in the politics of Europe or the politics of Asia or the politics of any part of the world. Her thought was

that all the world had now become conscious that there was a single cause of justice and of liberty for men of every kind and place. Therefore the United States should feel that its part in this war had been played in vain if there ensued upon it a number of European settlements. It would feel that it could not take part in guaranteeing those European settlements unless that guarantee involved the continuous superintendence of the peace of the world by the associated nations of the world.

"Therefore it seems to me that we must concern our best judgment in order to make this League of Nations a vital thing—a thing sometimes called into life to meet an exigency, but always functioning in watchful attendance upon the interest of the nations and that its continuity should be a vital continuity that would not permit an intermission of its watchfulness and of its labor; that it should be the eye of the nations to keep watch upon the common interest, an eye that did not slumber, an eye that was everywhere watchful and attentive.

"And if we do not make it vital, what shall we do? Shall we disappoint the expectations of the people. This is what their thoughts center upon. I had the very delightful experience of visiting several nations since I came to this side of the water and every time the voice of the body of the people reached me through any representative at the front of the plea stood the hope of the League of Nations. The select classes of mankind are no longer the governors of mankind. The fortunes of mankind are now in the hands of the plain people of the whole world. Satisfy them, and you have justified their confidence not only by established peace. Fail to satisfy them, and no arrangement that you can make will either set up or steady the peace of the world.

"You can imagine I dare say the sentiments of the purpose with which the representatives of the United States support this great project for a League of Nations. We regard it as the keystone of the whole, which expressed our purposes and ideals in this war and which the so-called nations accepted as the basis of the settlement. If we return to the United States without having made every effort in our power to realise this program, we should return to meet the merited scorn of our fellow citizens. For they are a body that constitute a great democracy. They expect their leaders to speak, their representatives to be their servants. We have no choice but to obey their mandate. But it is with the greatest enthusiasm and pleasure that we accept that mandate; and because this is the keystone of the whole fabric, we have pledged our every purpose to it, as we have to every item of the fabric. We would not dare abate a single item of the program which constitutes our instructions, we would not dare compromise upon any matter as the champion of this thing—this peace of the world, this attitude of justice, this principle that we are the masters of the peoples but are here to see that every people in the world shall choose its own masters and govern its own destinies, not as we wish but as they wish. We are here to see that the very foundations of this war are swept away. Those foundations were the private choice of a small coterie of civil rulers and military staffs. Those foundations were the aggression of Great Powers upon small. Those foundations were the holding together of empires of unwilling subjects by the duress of arms. Those foundations were the power of small bodies of men to mold the world to their will and use mankind as pawns in a game. And nothing less than the emancipation of the world from these things will accomplish peace. You can see that the representatives of the United States are, therefore, never put to the embarrassment of choosing a way of expediency, because they have laid down for them the unalterable lines of principles. And, thank God, these lines have been accepted as the lines of settlements by all the highminded men who have had to do with the beginning of this great business.

"Mr. Chairman, that when it is known, as I feel confident it will be known, that we have adopted the principles of the League of Nations and mean to work out those principles in effective action, we shall by that single thing have lifted a great part of the load and anxiety from the hearts of the men everywhere. We stand in a peculiar case. As I go about the streets here I see everywhere the American uniform. Those men came into the war after we had uttered our purpose. They came as crusaders not merely to win a war, but to win a cause; and I am responsible to them, for it falls to me to formulate the purpose for which I asked them to fight, and I, like them, must be a crusader for these things whatever it costs and whatever it may be necessary to do in honor, to accomplish the object for which they fought. I have been glad to find that there is no question of our standing alone in this matter, for there are champions of the cause upon every hand. I am merely avoiding this in order that you may understand why, perhaps, it fell to us, who are designated from the politics of this great continent and of the Orient, to suggest that this was the keystone of the arch and why it occurred to the generous mind of our president to call upon me to open this debate. It is not because we alone represent this idea, but because it is our privilege to associate ourselves with you in representing it.

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"I have only tried in what I have said to give you the foundations of the enthusiasm which is within us for this thing, for those foundations spring, it seems to me, from all the ancient wrongs and sympathies of mankind, the very pulse of the world seems to beat to the surface in this enterprise."

Who Will Write This Historical "Human-Interest Novel on Old Korea?"

(A SUGGESTED SYNOPSIS)

To those readers of the REVIEW who have an interest in the dramatic or human heart-interest historical novel or play, the following synopsis is recommended for elaboration:

Chapter 1 should portray the disturbed political conditions in old Korea with Japan and Russia intriguing for control.

Chapter 2 should portray the Russo-Japanese War with Japan as the valiant aggressor for the purpose of protecting Korea from the Russian Bear and for the purpose of establishing the independence of the country.

Chapter 3 should show the continued political disturbances in Korea following the Russo-Japanese War, with Japan standing on the side-lines as the virtuous "rescuer" in the act of settling the internal trouble by lending money and helping both sides.

Chapter 4 should show the old King of Korea in his palace surrounded by Japanese diplomats and military officers. The dramatic incident in this chapter should show the old King supported by a Japanese official with a *jui jitsu* hold as his hand is guided in affixing the King's signature to a document that gives Japan the right to rule his country.

Chapter 5 should show Japan in the act of civilizing the country by building railroads, factories, schools, all managed and operated and populated by Japanese subjects with the Koreans receiving their "education" by standing on the side-lines watching the efficiency of the Japanese "civilizers."

Chapter 6 brings us down to the present with the final act of the Japanization of the country in the form of preparation for an "arranged" wedding of the Prince of Korea, who had been taken to Japan for intensive "educational" purposes, to a princess of the royal house of Japan. This wedding is heralded over the world as the final act cementing the "fond and loving" relations of the two nations.

Chapter 7 should transport the reader to America and should show a group of patriotic Korean students who had smuggled themselves out of the country disguised as Chinese in order that they might pursue their education under American liberalism.

Chapter 8 which brings us nearer the dramatic finale should show these Korean students in New York in the act of signing an appeal for the independence of their oppressed country, said appeal then being sent to President Wilson and the delegates to the peace conference.

Chapter 9 should take the reader back to the old Capital of Korea. The Japanese officials who are still looking after and "protecting" the old King in his palace prison, are excitedly reading a press report telling of the action of the patriotic Koreans in America.

Chapter 10 carries us to Tokio, and the time is two days after the receipt of the news of the activity of the Korean students in America. An official of the Japanese Foreign Office is shown in the act of handing to Mr. Kennedy, the director of the Imperial Kokusai News Agency, for transmission to the world a despatch which states that "news has just been received in Tokio to the effect that old King Li of Korea had just passed away quietly in his palace of influenza."

Chapter 11, the last chapter, should be full of dramatic incidents, the chief character being the Crown Prince of Korea reading a newspaper account of the action of his patriotic brothers in America and on the same page the account of his old father's death. He tears up the newspaper, walks up to the Japanese officials, denounces them for their crimes to his country, repudiates their "education" that has been poured down his throat for so many years, and dramatically refuses to go on with the "arranged" wedding which has been prepared for him and the Japanese princess, who turns out to be really in love with another and had no desire for the camouflaged "cementing" of relations between the two countries anyway.

How Justice is Administered in Shanghai

From the "Peking & Tientsin Times"

WE turn aside to-day from the problems of reconstruction in China to deal with a matter which has attracted considerable attention throughout the Far East, namely the liquidation of the German Bank in Shanghai, and the legal proceedings in the Mixed Court in connection therewith. Great publicity has been given to this matter by our Shanghai contemporary, the *North China Daily News*, which, as we intend to show, has completely misled its own readers, and those of other papers which have reproduced its comments, in regard to the real facts. When China declared war upon the Central Powers the Peking government decided to liquidate the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, which has its head office in Shanghai and branches in most of the treaty ports, but particularly in Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hankow and Canton. In the liquidation of the bank it was decided to utilize the services of the Bank of China and of its foreign employees. Foreigners were appointed co-liquidators with Chinese on behalf of the Central Bureau of Liquidation in Shanghai and the ports above mentioned, Mr. Passeri being appointed to Shanghai, Mr. Lucas to Tientsin and Tsinanfu, Mr. McEuen to Canton, M. Pernotte to Peking, and a Japanese, specially engaged for the purpose, to Hankow. For their services in connection with the liquidation each of the foreign employees of the Bank of China was granted a special allowance ranging from $500 a month in the case of Messrs. Lucas, Pernotte, McEuen and the Japanese, to $1,000 in the case of Mr. Passeri. The Chinese co-liquidators were also made allowances on a less liberal scale, Sung Han-chang at Shanghai, for instance, being entitled to $200 per month, which he never drew. The foreign and Chinese co-liquidators were instructed to form branches of the Liquidation Bureau at their respective ports. They were subject to the direction of, and solely responsible to, the Central Bureau, which was at first established in the head office of the Bank of China in Peking, but subsequently transferred to the Ministry of Finance, on the appointment of Wang Kuo-min as Minister of Finance, and the refusal of his successor as Governor

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of the Bank of China to assume responsibility for the German liquidation. The Liquidation Bureau, then, was a government organ, acting through Chinese and foreign agents at the various ports, who were paid—and in the case of the foreigners, well-paid—for their services.

There is evidence that there was considerable slackness in the liquidation of the Shanghai office of the German Bank. There is no evidence to show what determined the government to take such a step, but at the end of August Mr. Passeri, who according to his Chinese colleague was engaged solely in the work of liquidation, received notice from the head office of the Bank of China that his agreement, which expires on February 28 next, would not be renewed. This was a fact which appears to have been unknown to those who subsequently rushed into print in defence of Mr. Passeri, and sought to throw the sole responsibility for slackness in the liquidation upon the Chinese authorities. We are tempted to doubt whether it was known to Dr. Morrison, the Political Adviser to the President, who reached Shanghai, on his way back from a trip to the South, towards the end of October and called at the German Bank to see for himself how the process of liquidation was proceeding. The co-liquidators reported to the Central Bureau at Peking that Dr. Morrison "appeared to be very surprised and even excited, over the fact that this Bureau of Liquidation was still employing former employees of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, and that Mr. Figge is still living in the bank building and receiving full salary. . . . We have reason to believe that he will stir up matters here in town, and we therefore inform you accordingly." Presumably Dr. Morrison did proceed to "stir up matters in town" for on October 24 the *North China Daily News* came out with a long article headed "German Bank Scandal. How the Liquidation has been Thwarted by German Influence. A Case for Allied Action." This article certainly reflected the Poltical Adviser's excitement. It denounced the whole procedure adopted in regard to liquidation, particularly the continued employment of Germans in the bank; and suggested that insidious German intrigues were afoot against Mr. Passeri in Peking. It is understood that Dr. Morrison also telegraphed an emphatic denunciation to Lord Northcliffe, who it may be remembered terminated the engagement of Sir William Plender as auditor of *The Times* because the liquidation of the German banks in England was not proceeding as rapidly as he (Lord Northcliffe) desired.

At this stage, when the *North China Daily News* first vented its fury upon the Chinese government, the impression conveyed to the reader was that Mr. Passeri was a very ill-used man, whose laudable enthusiasm in the Allied cause had been stultified by German intrigues in Peking. The paper did not, presumably, know that the Germans (Mr. Figge excepted) still employed in the German Bank were there on Mr. Passeri's recommendation, that Mr. Passeri was on record as stating that "no one of the officials of this Bureau has asked him (Mr. Figge) to move," or that relations between Mr. Passeri and his Chinese colleague, which had been amicable enough until Dr. Morrison's appearance, only then underwent a sudden change. It was not until after Dr. Morrison's visit, according to Mr. Sung's evidence, that Mr. Passeri complained to the British Consul-General that Mr. Sung obstructed his work. The turmoil in Shanghai caused by Dr. Morrison's "excitement" resulted in the despatch of Mr. Lucas to that port to investigate and report. Mr. Lucas arrived in Shanghai on November 22. On November 25 Mr. Passeri received telegrams from Peking instructing him to hand over the duties of co-liquidator to Mr. Lucas. It is not to be supposed that Mr. Passeri was particularly pleased about this. In fact he refused to hand over the keys in his possession until he had received a written discharge signed by the Shanghai co-liquidators, and so it was not until December 18 that Mr. Lucas obtained full possession. In order to give this discharge it was necessary for a mass of accounts to be dealt with. No foreign bank-clerks were available for this work, and so Mr. Lucas, *with the approval of the British Consul-General*, temporarily re-engaged two of the German staff out of those who had been dismissed as the result of Dr. Morrison's "excitement." It was while Mr. Lucas was endeavoring to get ready the accounts necessary to justify him in giving Mr. Passeri a formal discharge that the *North China Daily News* broke loose again, denouncing the re-employment of the two Germans, suggesting that liquidation was being obstructed, and accusing the Chinese authorities of deceiving the Allied Ministers by superseding Mr. Passeri. About the same time the Shanghai correspondent of *The Times*, who, we believe, is also the editor of the *North China Daily News*, telegraphed to London repeating, in substance, the allegations made in the Shanghai paper, and challenging the necessity of Mr. Lucas' appointment.

The next development almost takes away one's breath by its audacity. Mr. Passeri filed an action in the Mixed Court for "remuneration by way of commission or percentage or otherwise" as liquidator of the German Bank, and also a claim for damages for wrongful dismissal. He had, it may be pointed out, been drawing a monthly salary of $1,850 from the Bank of China, and a monthly allowance of $1,000 from the Bureau of Liquidation—an allowance double that paid to any other of the foreign co-liquidators—but when the case came on before the Italian Assessor, Mr. Ros, and Magistrate Yui, he claimed four per cent "for all amounts brought to credit, including those for which actions were now pending" (and also including amounts brought to credit in Canton and other branches over which he had no control). Before referring in greater detail to the proceedings, we must make a few preliminary observations. The Japanese co-liquidator at Hankow had finished his task several months previously, and returned to his regular employment, without asking or expecting more than his monthly allowance of $500. M. Pernotte, at Peking, had done the same. None of the other foreign co-liquidators entertained the idea that they were entitled to a commission in addition to their salaries and allowances as employees of the Chinese government. Finally, the Central Bureau of Liquidation was a government department at Peking. It was the Central Bureau at Peking that instructed Mr. Lucas to supersede Mr. Passeri as co-liquidator. And the action in the Shanghai Mixed Court was in reality a trial before a subordinate Italian Official with extremely curious conceptions of legal procedure, and a local Chinese Magistrate, of a department of the Central

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government at Peking. It is simply grotesque, in these circumstances, to pretend that the Mixed Court had any jurisdiction. It would have been as reasonable for a petty Italian Official and an Assistant Mixed Court Magistrate to claim jurisdiction over the Chinese President, had he personally ordered Mr. Passeri's supersession.

The demurrer against the Court's assumption of jurisdiction was overruled by the Court, which also refused the application of Mr. Musso, who represented the Bureau of Liquidation, for pleadings. And a case involving a claim of some Tls. 200,000 was dealt with as if it were a petty local action involving a few tens of dollars. The only evidence adduced that four per cent would be reasonable remuneration was that of Norman Thomson, a British accountant, who declared, *on the strength of information furnished to him by Mr. Passeri, the precise nature of which was not disclosed in evidence*, that he would consider four per cent a fair charge, but admitted, in cross-examination, that if he sent a salaried employee to liquidate a firm he would certainly not allow him any such commission. The only direct evidence that Mr. Passeri was entitled to any remuneration at all over and above his salary was his own statement that he had discussed the matter with Wang Kuo-min, Governor of the Bank of China, and subsequently written to him, *and received no reply*. The evidence given on behalf of the Bureau of Liquidation revealed an extraordinary state of affairs. Mr. Lucas testified that he received the key of the vault containing securities and *unsigned notes* from the German cashier, whose services had been dispensed with on November 6; and that he had obtained the keys of the manager's safe, containing title deeds, and duplicate keys of the bank from Mr. Figge's assistant. On such evidence, the Court gave judgment in Mr. Passeri's favor for Tls. 195,000, ordering immediate payment, *even if it necessitated breaking into the vaults of the bank*, and refusing to entertain the question of an appeal until the amount had been paid. The sum was therefore paid into Court, and leave to appeal against this decision was applied for. The Assessor refused leave; the Magistrate granted it; and the parties came into Court completely bewildered as to the effect of this contradictory judgment. The Italian Assessor then attempted to carry his point by ordering the payment out of Court of the amount claimed, to which the Magistrate demurred, with the result that the Municipal Authorities declined to release the money. There the matter rests at the moment, pending diplomatic action. But the end of the proceedings provoked the *North China Daily News* to another frantic outburst. An extraordinary incident occurred at the final hearing, when Mr. Passeri's Counsel *actually cross-examined the Magistrate* regarding the receipt of instructions from his government. An admission by the Magistrate that he had received certain instructions from his government, resulted in a furious attack upon him for allowing himself to be influenced by instructions from his superiors. Mr. Ros, the Italian Assessor, has since been promoted to the post of Italian Consul at Hankow—and the money still remains in the custody of the Municipal Council!

It is unnecessary to comment at great length upon these extraordinary proceedings. They reveal a state of affairs in the administration of justice in Shanghai that calls for immediate reform. What must the Chinese government, and Chinese who have followed the proceedings, think of such a travesty of justice? Little or no sympathy can be felt with China's demands for the abolition of extraterritoriality, but the Passeri case demonstrates beyond dispute the impossibility of carrying on under the present system. The Chinese government at Peking cannot be brought under the jurisdiction of a junior Foreign Official and an Assistant Magistrate in Shanghai. That was not the purpose for which the Mixed Court was created. Its jurisdiction is purely local. The case with which we have dealt at such length brings foreign administration of justice into disrepute, and exposes the officials concerned to the charge of grossly exceeding the powers conferred upon them by usage and treaty. It may be hoped for the sake of foreign prestige that steps will be taken without delay to bring the Mixed Court more into line with Western notions of justice and fair-dealing. It may also be suggested that in future the President's Political Adviser would be well-advised to reveal the results of his investigations to his employer, before "stirring up matters in town" on the basis of incomplete information in such a manner as to bring the Chinese government, unjustly, into disrepute.

Notes from Peking

A daughter, Gladys Margaret, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor, of the West London Mission, Peking, on the evening of January 19.

The War Participation Bureau, of which General Túan is director-general, will be formally abolished, as the European war is over and there is no reason for its continued existence.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Peking is making preparations to give a dinner to a number of American and Allied officials and business men shortly after the Chinese New Year.

W. H. Rastall, a special commissioner of the United States Department of Commerce, is expected to arrive at Peking shortly to investigate the market in China for industrial machinery.

General Li Shun, military governor of Kiangsu, has telegraphed to the Paotingfu Military College asking for the services of four qualified instructors in gunnery to take up their duties immediately.

W. P. Thomas, general manager of the British-American Tobacco Company in China, who has headquarters in Shanghai, and F. F. Macnaghten, of the same company, are in Peking on a business visit.

Chen Lu, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Chen Lu will give a ball to their foreign friends, members of the different legations and foreign correspondents in Peking at 9 o'clock on the evening of January 28.

Owing to the great increase in the business of the Robert Dollar Company in North China, P. H. Bordwell, manager of the Tientsin office of the company, is now dividing his time between Peking and Tientsin.

Chen Lu, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave a dinner to the members of the different legations and the foreign correspondents on January 25 at the new Waichiaopu Building. It was a splendid occasion to meet the people.

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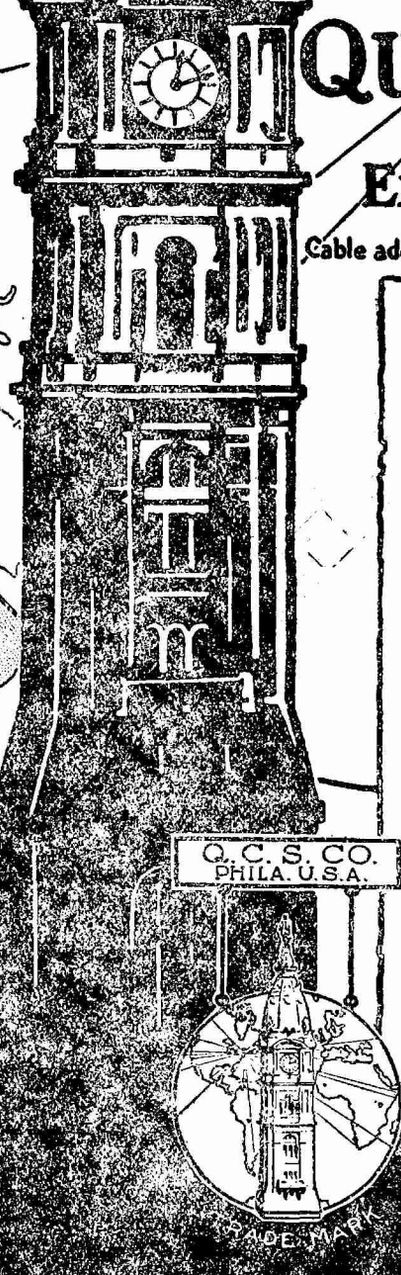

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The Acting Belgian Consul-General at Tientsin, M. C. Feguenne, is ill with scarlet fever and has been obliged to go to the Isolation Hospital. At the Belgian Consulate it is learned that his condition is rather serious.

The engagement is announced of Lieutenant Edwin Sterling Easley, U. S. Army, to Wilhelmina Rose Kahler, second danghter of the late W. F. Kahler of Tientsin. Lieutenant Easley is stationed at Tientsin with the 15th U. S. Infantry.

Madame Dan, wife of General Dan, who went to England a few weeks ago as Military Attache to the Chinese legation in London, will soon leave to join her husband. Mme. Dan was Princess Der Ling before her marriage and is a sister of Mrs. T. C. White.

General Li Shun has informed the government that he has sent twelve special officials to Shanghai to make arrangements for accommodation and to welcome the Southern delegates. These officials will cooperate with General Lu Yung-hsiang in arranging the meetings.

According to the press reports, Liang Shih-yi, former Speaker of the Senate, has submitted a petition to the government requesting that $1,000,000 out of the Customs surplus revenue be appropriated for conservancy work in Kwangtung. It is stated that this request has been granted.

The British legation has received a telegram from the Foreign Office, London, stating that in consequence of the death of Prince John, H. M. the King has ordered full court mourning for four weeks, commencing January 20, to be followed by two weeks of half mourning.

Harold Skappel, a Norwegian mining engineer, who has spent many years in Peking and vicinity, is about to return to Christiania by way of the United States to report to his firm, the Overseas Coal Consortium. Mr. Skappel intends to return to China some time in the coming summer.

Arthur Bates, General Auditor of the Salvation Army, is planing to leave Peking for England *via* Japan and America. Mr. Bates came to China in behalf of the Salvation Army early in December, 1918, and expresses himself as highly pleased with the nature and progress of the Army's activities in China.

Teizo Iwasa, director of the Nippon Industrial Bank, accompanied by Hirozo Matsunaga, arrived in Peking on Wednesday from Mukden. Mr. Iwasa is here in his capacity as representative of the Bank of Korea, the Bank of Formosa and the Nippon Industrial Bank and will remain in the Capital for some time.

M. Pernotte, general manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, has been awarded by the French government the Croix de Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. This represents a tribute paid to his work in China in having organized the Banque Industrielle de Chine with French and Chinese capital.

J. Paul Jameson, formerly American Consul in Nanking and now visiting Peking after a special detail to Siberia, has received leave of absence and will return to the United States within a few weeks. Mr. Jameson has been in poor health for several months and is in need of medical attention which he cannot obtain in China.

A. H. Sieger, a well-known British merchant of Calcutta, is staying in Peking for a few days before going to Shanghai *en route* to Japan and the United States. Mr. Sieger, who is accompanied by his wife, expects to pass several weeks in travel throughout the United States and then go on to England on commercial business.

The military governor of Shansi has telegraphed to the Ministry of the Interior stating that according to the report from the Linghsien magistrate seventy deaths from pneumonic plague had occurred in the seven villages in the western part of that *hsien*, that traffic had been suspended and the contacts isolated and the epidemic been confined to these few villages.

On the evening of January 22 a mandate was issued appointing five delegates to the peace conference in Europe. The five delegates are Lu Tsenghsiang, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to Washington; C. T. Wang, Vice-Speaker of the old Parliament; Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to London, and Wei Tsun-chu, Minister to Belgium.

Instructions have just been issued by the Foreign Office at Tokio to the Japanese Consulates in China to keep a more rigid control over Japanese medicine dealers so as to stop all further complaints about the part played by Japanese dealers in opium smuggling. It is stated that acting on this instruction the Japanese Consulates in China will issue their decrees controlling all drug and medicinal traffic in China.

The British Minister has recently asked the Chinese Foreign Office to settle the Tibetan question as speedily as possible in view of the fact that the influence of the Bolsheviks was being gradually spread to Tibet. He expressed his desire to have the question solved between China and Great Britain before the formal opening of the peace conference in Europe.

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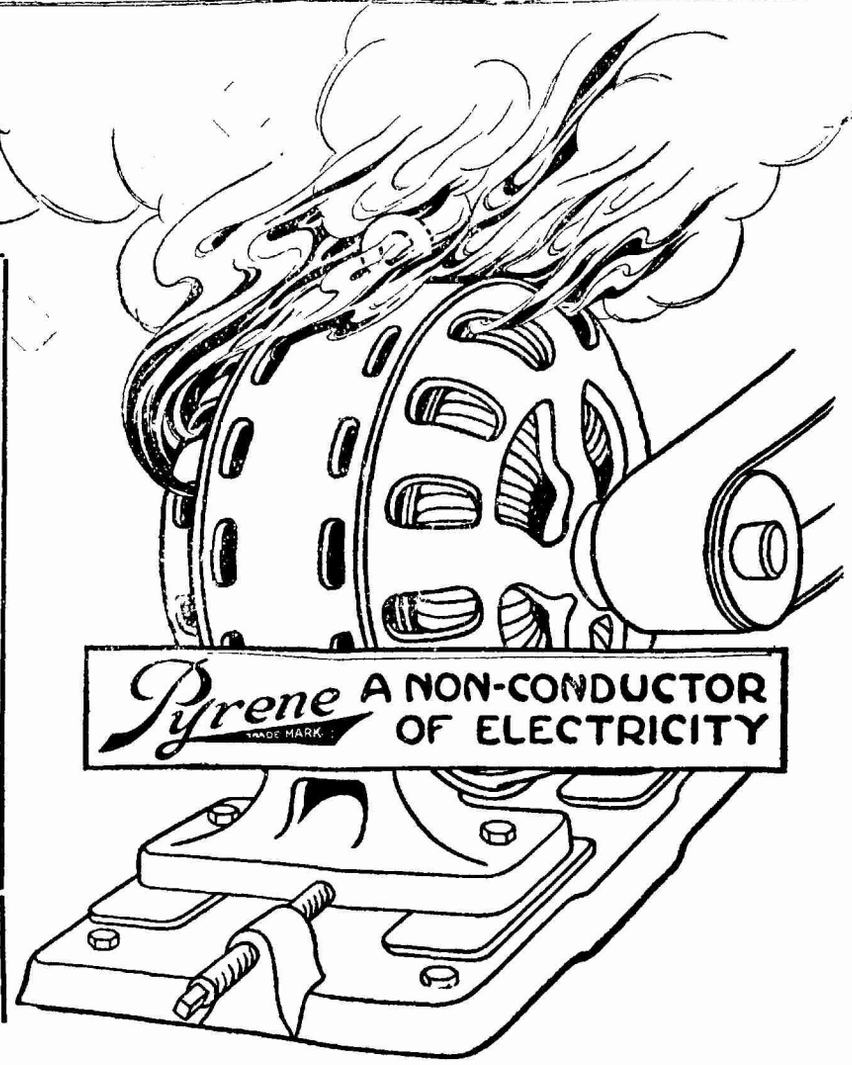

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Henri Bourgeois, French Consul-General at Tientsin, has been nominated Officer de la Legion d'Honneur, according to news received from the French legation. M. Bourgeois was already Chevalier of the same order, and his present promotion is said to be due to the able service rendered his country during the recent trying events in Irkutsk, where he was sent to organize the French Consulate-General in the midst of the Bolshevik disturbances in Siberia.

At the Y. M. C. A. Building in Tientsin a group of twenty prominent Chinese and foreigners recently met to organize an anti-narcotic society. The following persons were chosen as members of the Board of Directors: Pien Chieh-ch'ing, chairman of the Provincial Assembly, Liu Tsun-ching, editor of the *Yi Shih Pao*; Chang Po-ling, principal of the Nan Kai School; Sung Tze-chiu and Rev. C. A. Stanley, American Board Mission.

The National Defence Bureau has completed all preparations for the organization of three army divisions, which are to be stationed in Chihli, Shantung and Honan for meeting emergency purposes in North China, under the supreme command of ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui. Lt. Generals Cheng Wen-yun, Chu Tung-feng and Ma Liang have been appointed commanders of the three divisions, the first to be stationed at Paoting, the second at Loyang and Chenchow and the third in Shantung.

News has been received in Peking that E. T. Williams, former American Charge d'Affaires at Peking, and former Chief of the Far Eastern Division in the State Department at Washington, has been appointed Adviser for Far Eastern Affairs to the American delegation at the peace conference. Almost concurrently with the above appointment has come the appointment of Nelson T. Johnson, during the summer of 1918 American Consul-in-Charge at Shanghai, as Assistant Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department.

An order has been issued by the Peking-Hankow Railway concerning a new railway parcel service. It states that in order to give facilities to merchants and the public, and at the same time to promote commercial intercourse between Peking and Hankow, and other various localities along the line, the Peking Railway Administration has added to the commercial department, in the head office, a parcel office through which small parcels, not exceeding 30 kilogs or 66 pounds in weight, can be forwarded at very reasonable fixed rates. Parcels containing gold, silver or other valuable goods of any kind but not exceeding $200 in value must be insured. The insurance fee is from $.25 to $2.25 according to distance and subject to a minimum charge of $1.

Passengers over the Peking-Mukden line from Mukden are again able to use Peking notes for payment of fares, though the railway continues to refuse to accept them. Persons coming to the stations of Mukden find on the platform an exchange bank opened by the Ministry of Communications. They can take their Peking notes to the exchange bank, and the bank will issue in exchange for the notes a voucher which the booking office will accept in payment of the price of the ticket. These vouchers are returned at the end of the day to the exchange bank, which issues to the booking clerk a check on the Ministry of Communications for the total face value of all tickets issued on vouchers. This check calls for payment in silver. Since the passenger does not pay in silver, but in Peking notes, the face of General Chang Tso-ling, who was strongly against the collection by the railway of silver dollars for fares, is saved.

Peking, January 25, 1919.

Who's Who in China

General Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu

One of the military governors of the provinces who has been in the public limelight during the last twelve months is General Li Shun. To-day General Li is considered a most promising leader of the country, and has made his name known to all foreigners in China through his efforts to secure peace for the country and the consequent incurring of the displeasure of the Northern militarists. General Li is over fifty years old, and has had much military experience. His native place is Tientsin, Chihli. He attended the Pei Yang Military Academy and was a pupil of the present President, Hsu Shih-chang. After his graduation, General Li received his first military appointment as a captain in the "Huai Chun" troops, which were being trained by Yuan Shih-kai, the late President, at Shiao Chan.

On account of his efficiency and ability, General Li secured rapid promotions. After a short time he became a brigade commander in the Sixth Division of the New Army. In 1910 he was further promoted to be chief commander of the Division. When the revolution in 1911 broke out, he rendered no small service to the republican army. In July of 1913 General Li Shun was appointed Acting Defence Commissioner of Kiukiang, Kiangsi. In August he was concurrently appointed to

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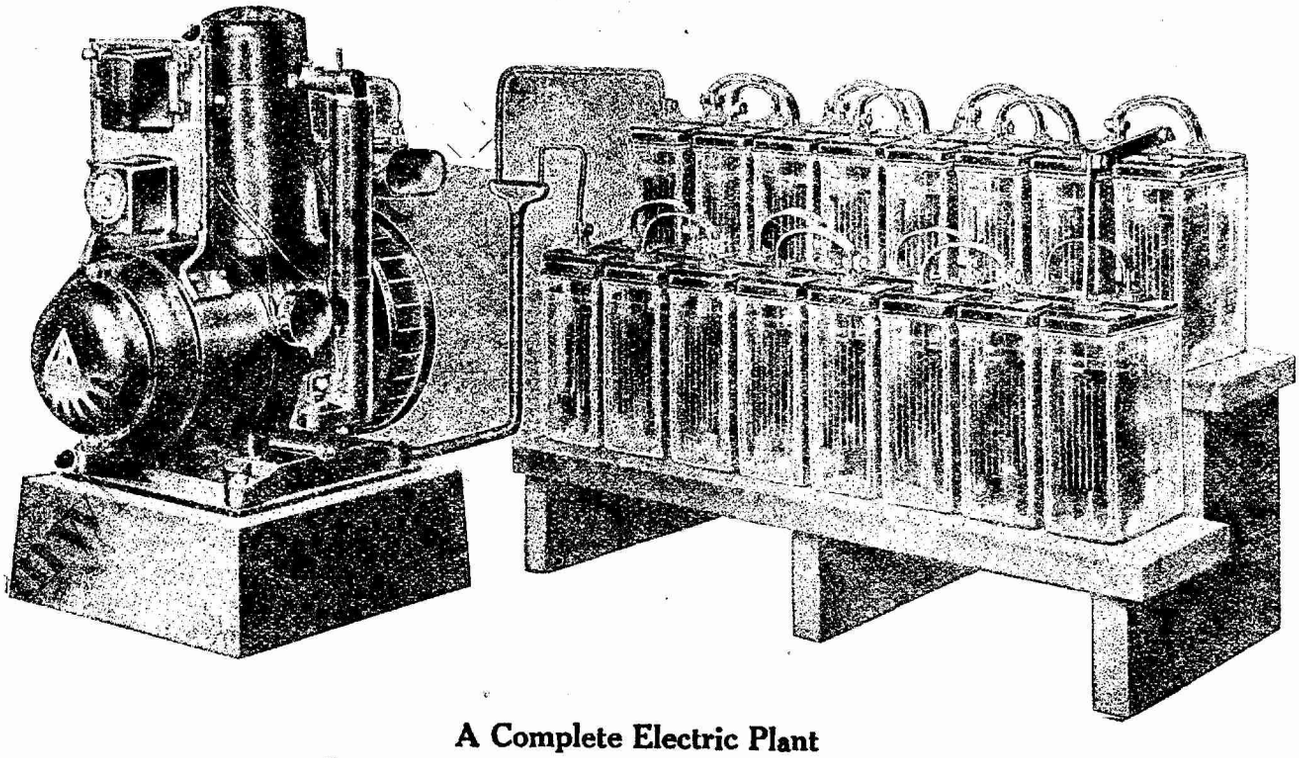

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take temporary charge of the office of Chief Civil Commissioner of the same province. In September General Li was appointed Acting Tutuh of Kiangsi.

In July of 1914 General Li was appointed Chang Wu Chiang Chun to supervise the military affairs of Kiangsi province. In 1915 the rank of Lieutenant-General and the brevet rank of General were conferred upon him for his merits.

In June of 1916 General Li was appointed tuchun or military governor of Kiangsi. During his stay in that province he was popular with the people. In August, 1917, he was transferred to Nanking as tuchun of Kiangsu to succeed General Feng Kuo-chang, Vice-President of the Republic, who went to Peking to become President the General Li is also director-general of the bureau for the promotion of commerce at Nanking.

In 1918 General Li made several attempts to settle political differences between the North and South with the support of the military governors of Kiangsi and Hupeh, but all these attempts failed on account of the opposition of the other military governors. General Li has been partly responsible for the calling of this peace conference, which is to assemble soon. He is now serving as a medium for official communications between the Southern and Northern governments. At first it was decided to hold the conference at Nanking. Shanghai, however, will likely be the place for the holding of the conference at the request of the South. General Li is progressive, democratic and learned. He will, in the opinion of those who know him, become some day one of China's prominent leaders.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

January 22. The Peace Conference at Paris decides to invite the various authorities in Russia, including the Bolsheviks, to meet on an island in the Sea of Marmora the representatives of the Associated Powers to have full and frank discussion.——Advices from Paris indicate that French opinion is inclined to support the Poles, who are asking for assistance with munitions and Entente officers.

January 23. Reuter's Agency in giving prominence to long telegrams from France introduce same by a statement pointing out that the messages are from American correspondents *via* Lyons for their papers in the United States and are unofficial; among the statements made in these messages is that interviews given by Mr. Hughes, the Premier of the Australian Commonwealth, indicate that Australia will insist on obtaining possession of the former German south Pacific islands and that the difficulty of solving the problem is increased by the fact that the Japanese delegates seem to have the impression that the United States is backing up Australia; another statement made is that manifest jealousies exist between other Powers (other than those of the United States and Great Britain), but there is not the slightest indication that the British and Americans are leading in opposite directions.

January 24. After a meeting of the Supreme War Council in Paris a joint statement is issued by the Allied and Associated Governments to the effect that they are disturbed by the numerous instances in which armed force is made use of in many parts of Europe and the East to gain possession of territory, the rightful claim to which the Peace Conference is to be asked to determine; by these acts the parties concerned put a cloud upon their title and they are warned that if they expect justice from the Peace Conference they must refrain from force.——C. T. Wang, the Chinese delegate to the Peace Conference, in an interview at Paris states that China expected to have extraterritoriality abolished.

January 25. The China Agency in Washington announces that the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference would ask for the revision of the Sino-Japanese treaties signed in 1915 after the presentation of the Twenty-one demands.

January 26. President Wilson opens the discussion at the Peace Conference with a masterly address [reprinted elsewhere in the REVIEW].——Following a conference in London of heads of departments having control of matters affecting the British Army of Occupation in Germany, it is announced that it is the intention of the British Government immediately and substantially to advance the pay of armies and to give good facilities for leave; the abandonment of conscription and a return to the voluntary system of recruiting is decided upon.

SIBERIA

January 26. A Japanese General interviewed at Vladivostock intimates that all the reserves of the Japanese expeditionary army are to be sent back to Japan, active service men only being retained in sufficient force to cope with the Bolsheviks.

CHINA

January 28. A mandate from Peking appoints General Lu Yung-Hsiang director of the German Repatriation Bureau in Shanghai with Admiral Tsai Ting-kan as vice-director; it is understood that Admiral Tsai Ting-kan will practically control the whole of the repatriation work.——Figures published at Peking show that the net Salt Revenue paid into the Group Banks in 1918 amounted to $71,589,603, an increase of $962,354 over 1917.

GENERAL

January 22. Ex-King Manuel in a statement from England, where he is at present residing, intimates that he is not privy to the present monarchical movement in Portugal but that he is absolutely at the service of the people of Portugal and if they call him he is prepared to go immediately.

January 26. The principal result of the monarchist rising in Portugal has been the formation of a new Cabinet in the Republic, the rising in Braganza, Lisbon and Vizeu having been crushed by the republican forces.——Conflicts occur in North Russia between the Bolsheviks and Allied troops with varying results.

January 27. Strikes become frequent all over the British Isles; in Belfast there is no gas or electricity, even the hospitals not having sufficient gas to cook meals for the inmates; in Glasgow the bakers are on strike; in Fifeshire 14,000 miners quit work; 12,000 employees of the shipbuilding trades in the port of London go on strike for an all round increase of 15 shillings a week.

January 28. Strikes occur in Germany on an extensive scale; 50,000 persons attend the funeral of the late Dr. Liebknecht in Berlin.

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07-359

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Men and Events

BORN—to Mr. and Mrs. J. Harold Dollar, 20 Route Pottier, Shanghai, on January 24, a son.

Stewart P. Elliott, managing director of the Grace China Company, Shanghai, departed for Vladivostock on Monday, January 27.

M. T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai, will address the American Song Service on Sunday, February 2, at 5 p. m. at the Palace Hotel.

G. N. Jackson, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd., Shanghai, has been transferred to Manila, P. I. F. E. Weiss will act as general passenger agent temporarily.

J. W. Gallagher, manager of the U. S. Steel Products Company, Shanghai, is planning to depart on the s. s. *Siberia Maru* on Monday, February 3, for Japan. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Gallagher.

Thomas L. Jackson, of Jackson & Company, importers and exporters with head offices at Bangkok, Siam, is planning to depart on the s. s. *Ecuador* for San Francisco on February 1. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Jackson.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, Shanghai, will speak at the Sunday Service League on Sunday, February 2, at 5 p. m. in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. His subject will be "Ideals."

According to an announcement made in the Swedish Official Gazette of Stockholm, Lieut. H. von Heidenstam, Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Shanghai, has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the Royal Swedish Corps of Engineers.

Damages estimated at Tls. 80,000 were caused by a fire that destroyed the Arts & Crafts factory at No. 9 Kiachow Road, Shanghai, on Saturday evening, January 25. The cause of the fire was unknown and destroyed large stocks of finished and unfinished woods, dyestuffs, paper and upholstery.

A temple bell weighing more than 400 pounds has been received in Shanghai at the American Consulate to be presented to Charles R. Crane, a prominent American business man who recently visited China and Japan, by the Military and Civil Governors at Hangchow. The bell is made of particularly fine stone, according to experts.

The annual meeting of the Columbia Country Club at 50 Route Doumer was held on January 25, at which the following were elected as members of the Board of Governors: W. C. Sprague, J. Harold Dollar, W. S. Fleming and A. N. Lethin, two years; A. R. Hager, W. A. B. Nichols, R. B. Nichols, N. A. Thompson, J. W. Gallagher, Dr. A. M. Massey and Captain H. E. Morton, one year.

The sixth annual meeting of the East China Educational Association held its first meeting on Tuesday, January 28, at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. Many Chinese and foreign educators were present from the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhui. The meetings of the three days' session of the Educational Association covered wide ranges of subjects and various questions were dealt with.

Invitations have been issued to the Washington's Birthday Ball to be given on February 22 at the Town Hall, Shanghai, by the American Company, S. V. C. Tickets for admission are Mex. $5 each and may be subscribed for only by Americans, who may extend invitations to other nationals. Subscriptions are to be sent to Sergeant H. F. Kay, honorary secretary, 18-B Kiangsi Road. Americans not receiving invitations may apply for them at 18-B Kiangsi Road.

On "Colonel Roosevelt's Page" in the January *Metropolitan Magazine*, the former President of the American Republic in discussing the principle of "self-determination" had the following to say regarding the Far East: "During the same period in dealing with the affairs of China, a huge but pacifist Power, unarmed and helpless, Mr. Wilson made his most important agreement about this peaceful republic's future not with China at all but with the Empire of Japan."

In the *London & China Express* for November 13 appeared the following report of a discussion in the British Parliament on November 6: "Mr. Stewart asked whether due regard would be taken of the little assistance which the Chinese government had given us, especially in view of the great help which we gave them by holding up the indemnity and in other ways. To this question, Lord Robert Cecil replied: 'Undoubtedly we shall not forget the events of the present war wherever they have occurred."

G. F. Petree, of the British-American Tobacco Company, while riding in a ricsha on Tuesday evening, January 28, shot himself, severing a main artery in the left thigh. The ricsha coolie after hearing the shot fired and discovering blood removed him to the Hongkew Police Station, where he was taken to the Shanghai General Hospital. Mr. Petree was 29 years old and was planning to depart on the s. s. *Ecuador* on Saturday, February 1, for his home in Germantown, North Carolina. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

A reception was given at the office of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs on Tuesday, January 28, as a conclusion of the burning of the opium at Pootung. Engraved silver cigarette cases were presented by Commissioner of Opium Destruction Chang Yi-pang to J. Ratcliffe, R. S. Pike, F. Parker, I. van Ziji, F. G. Kemsley, A. Fagence, C. D. Murphy, D. MacDonald, W. Sinclair, G. Chegwedden, J. J. Mcgeown and J. C. J. Jensen of the Customs service and Sergeant C. G. Morgan of the Municipal Police. Among those present at the reception were Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Dr. F. D. Gamewell, Dr. Frank Rawlinson, Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, Dr. R. C. Beebe, Taoyin Wang Keng-ting, Superintendent of Customs Feng Kuo-hsun, Wang Chi-kang and Shao Fu-yin, the Peking delegates for the opium burning, George A. Fitch and Dr. H. C. Mei.

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Women's Work

The First Woman Traffic Policeman in the United States

The foregoing picture is that of Mrs. Leola N. King, a member of the Washington, D. C., Traffic Police, and the first woman traffic policeman in the United States. This photograph shows Mrs. King on duty at her post. Mrs. King's husband is an officer in the Medical Corps in the United States Army overseas.

American Red Cross Workers Needed

Attention is being called to the fact that at the present time the force at the Red Cross work room in Shanghai is not adequate to carry on the work in hand and an *urgent* appeal is made for more workers. Since the signing of the Armistice, the Shanghai chapter of the American Red Cross has been called upon to finish a large part of the hospital supplies for Siberia. An order was recently received for the earliest possible delivery of suplies for a 500-bed hospital; 5,750 sheets and bed spreads, 4,000 pillow cases, 1,000 clothes bags, 4,000 handkerchiefs, 2,200 towels and 13,875 hospital garments are included in the request. To cope with the work the services of many women workers are needed. Any woman who reads this and who can possibly spend some time for a good cause should at once get into communication with the American Red Cross, Shanghai Chapter, 18-B Kiangse Road, Shanghai, where any assistance will be gratefully accepted.

American Woman's College Club

A meeting of the American Woman's College Club was held at the home of Miss Rhodes, 174-A Szechuen Road, Shanghai, a member of the faculty of the Shanghai American School, on Tuesday, January 28, at 4 o'clock. Tea was served before the regular program was given. There were more than 25 members present at the meeting. Mrs. W. Lacy presided and Miss Margaret Powell acted as secretary. A short business meeting was held and reports were read from the various committees. Mrs. Bordick reported on the Blind School and suggested that the College Club help to solicit funds for the treasury of the Blind School, which is very hard pressed at the present time. An invitation had been extended the College Club in this connection to meet with Mr. and Mrs. George B. Fryer. Mrs. Benjamin reported on the meeting of the Moral Welfare Committee and Mrs. Mei spoke in behalf of the Chinese Returned Students' Club. After the business meeting Mrs. Ayscough gave several selections from Amy Lowell's poetry. A musical program had been planned for the afternoon but was postponed until later.

Y. W. C. A. Secretaries in Conference at Sungkiang

More than 300 foreign and Chinese were present at a reception given by the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. on Friday afternoon, January 24, at the Carlton Cafe for the 70 secretaries who were meeting in Shanghai prior to proceeding to Sungkiang, where the convention of the Y. W. C. A. secretaries is being held. More than 100 delegates from ten cities in China are in attendance. At the reception held on Friday Mrs. T. C. Chu, acting chairman of the National Committee, presided and in a few remarks of welcome stated that there was a need for extending the activities of the Y. W. C. A. and China offers a wonderful field for the labor because the Chinese women are the most self-sacrificing women in the world. The Chinese women have been taught for many years to serve others and for that reason may be developed into worthy women. Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier gave a talk, telling of the growth of the Y. W. C. A. and praising the valuable work done by this organization. Mrs. Lobingier is a member of the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. Other remarks were made by Miss Grace Coppock and Mrs. H. C. Mei, after which followed the program, consisting of songs, folk dancing and Chinese boxing. There were eight nationalities represented by the secretaries present, as follows: American, Irish, Scotch, Canadian, Swedish and Chinese, coming from Shanghai, Hongkong, Peking, Canton, Tientsin, Hangchow, Changsha, Nanking, Foochow and Mukden.

Women and Events

The Union Church Ladies' Society on January 22 presented Mrs. W. H. Lunt, former president of the society, with a silver card case and basket of flowers as a token of appreciation for her past services.

In the speech from the throne at the opening of the new Dutch Parliament at Amsterdam, Holland, the word "gentlemen" was omitted in addressing the House, but there was a marked absence of any word of welcome to the first woman representative. According to the Holland paper, this was commented on in all Liberal papers, and most of them stated that the Cabinet must bring in a bill for woman suffrage before the expiration of the present Parliament at the end of three years.

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07-363

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

The Musical Department of the American Woman's Club gave a concert for its members and friends at the Carlton Cafe on Friday afternoon, January 31, at 4.45 o'clock. Tea was served before the program was given. The French modern song writers were discussed and besides the paper on the subject, songs to illustrate it were sung by Professor Zalsman, Mrs. J. Black, Mrs. Mei, Mrs. F. D. Drake, Mrs. G. F. Ashley, Miss Mary McConnell, A. J. Carson and Francis Gill.

Under authority granted by the President, Attorney-General Gregory of the United States ruled that the Alien Property Custodian returned all the Busch properties to Mrs. Lilly Busch, owner of the same. It was announced that Mrs. Busch had satisfied the Department of Justice as to her American citizenship. Declaring that she remained an American citizen although residing in Germany for several years prior to last June, Mrs. Busch recently filed a petition for the return of her property, valued at several millions of dollars and consisting largely of breweries in St. Louis and other cities, stocks and bonds and real estate in New York. The estate represented one of the largest pieces of property seized by the government during the war and so far as officially announced is the first to be turned back.

07-364

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japan's Duty at Versailles

From the Tokio "Asahi"

The party of peace delegates under Marquis Saionji leave to-day (January 14) from Kobe. Marquis Saionji is not a man of brilliant wit who can devise ways and means when facing difficult situations, nor is he a hero of striking ability. But at any rate, he is the first person among the statesmen of Japan from the point of view of his career to the Empire. Moreover, he has been educated in France when a youth and knows European affairs. In these days of a shortage of able men, no one will deny that he is a fit person to represent Japan at the peace conference. Many problems in which the Empire is interested will be discussed at the peace conference. One is in reference to the Shantung railway and Tsingtao. The Japanese Empire is not drunk with Kaiser-like imperialism. Japan entered the war in view of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and in order to safeguard the peace of the Orient. With many sacrifices she occupied Tsingtao. But aside from the agreement to return Tsingtao at a certain favorable opportunity, Japan has the right to retain the Shantung railway and the specially controlled section in Tsingtao to herself. Germany may claim the Shantung railway on the ground that it is a private property. But it will be sufficient for the Japanese peace delegates to reply that an adjustment should be effected by Germany herself in reference to the indemnification of the private owners of the railway. The Shantung railway is in the same position as the South Manchurian railways at the time of the Russo-Japanese peace conference. The Japanese delegates should insist that the settlement of the Shantung railway shall be made as in the case of the South Manchuria railways. Concerning the disposition of the South Sea islands occupied by Australia and New Zealand and England, we hope for some reasonable development in regard to the position of the Empire concerning the Caroline and the Marshal groups of islands. In the fall of 1915 objections were raised in a certain country because the lines of communication might be intercepted between the home country and the overseas possessions. But now England and France are expected not to enter any objection. Other nations may not object either. The policy of Dr. Solf to recover Germany's colonies may not work out very well. But the Japanese delegates should not relax just because the situation in regard to the islands is now favorable. Beside these two questions, what the delegates should keep most in mind are the questions of the League of Nations and racial equality. The League of Nations is a very difficult problem. There will rise many obstacles in the way of practical application of the idea. But Japan has always stood for the brotherhood of nations, so she will have no objections to make. The obstacle in the way of the brotherhood of nations is the racial inequality and the international and racial disputes arising from discriminatory treatment. European and American publicists have forgotten to discuss this point fully, busy as they are with weighty issues. The Japanese delegates should take upon themselves the duty of discussing the point on behalf of 900,000,000 people out of 1,450,000,000 people of the world; that is, 62 per cent. They should represent the interests of the colored races of the world, for the sake of the peace of the world and the realization of the idea of

the League of Nations. These ideas of peace and the League of Nations as advocated by European and American thinkers should be made truly to apply in practise. Will Marquis Saionji and other delegates be able to perform their task successfully?

Spheres of Influence

From the Tokio "Chugwai Shogyo"

We do not know whether the report is correct that the Japanese officials are in favor of abolishing special spheres of influence in China. If the report coming from Southern sources in reference to that contention is correct, namely that Japan shall give up her special influence in Manchuria, Tsingtao and Fukien, France in South China, and England along the Yangtze, it will have a very great effect indeed in cementing the friendship between Japan and China closely. The pledge of China to enter the comity of world civilization is nearly being nullified because of the establishment of special spheres of influence and the economic and militaristic policies of the Powers in China. The abolition of such a great obstacle in the way of civilized development is very desirable, and the abolition of the spheres of influence of Powers will be the best way of bringing about unity of ideals of the peoples of the East and the West. Spheres of influence in China were established in various manners. We will not go into details, but we ask whether the position of Japan in Manchuria and Mongolia can be discussed in the same breath as that of France in South China and of England along the Yangtzekiang. If the history of the British sphere of influence along the Yangtzekiang is scanned carefully, it will be found that the foundation was very weak and indefinite. To call that a British sphere of influence is rather selfish on the part of England. It cannot be compared with Japan's sphere of influence in Manchuria and Mongolia. In discussing the spheres of influence, the question of Japan's special position in Manchuria and Mongolia should be set aside. In short, the question is very complicated and the object of abolishing the spheres of influence cannot be realized so very lightly. But the idea of abolishing the spheres of influence should be supported on principle.

Worship of America

From the Tokio "Yamato"

What is particularly noticeable in the diplomatic policy of the Hara ministry is the fact that, if the word worship is too strong, the ministry is trying more closely than before to approach England and America. The ministry is catering to the whims of those countries. A section of the Japanese people are calling it not unreasonably as worship of England and America. With the defeat of Germany, militarism has been overturned. No one denies that this will contribute toward human happiness considerably. The so-called liberalism, equality and democracy of England and America are much appreciated, properly and without our wondering at it. But what about the liberalism and equality of England and America in international dealings? Is not America giving the Orientals discriminating treatment? President Wilson while advocating a League of Nations based upon absolute freedom of trade, is he not trying to acquire the special privilege of control of the Siberian railways? At the same time, is America not showing most nakedly her commercial imperialism? Has she not given an endorsement very clearly to that policy in the present question of control of the Siberian railways? Is England also not preventing the entry of the Japanese in Canada and Australia? Where is justice and humanity? Where is freedom and equal-

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The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort), not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Suiyuan Line

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The Public is hereby notified that beginning from January 11th 1919 through booking to the following stations on the Peking-Hankow Line, as decided by the 6th Through Traffic Conference, shall be discontinued :—

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ity? This silent but eloquent fact makes President Wilson's words for justice and humanity and the British endorsement of the League of Nations mere empty religious rituals. We do not want to be misunderstood. We are not going to instigate ill-will toward England and America by any means. If these two nations are sincere in their attempt at establishing a League of Nations to bring about true peace in the world, they should give up altogether the commercial imperialism to which they stick. They should abolish their discriminatory treatment of the Orientals. Thus they would recover confidence in themselves. We only want point-blank to call upon them to reflect.

Chinese Labor in Japan

From the "Herald of Asia" (Japanese)

A few weeks ago we referred in these columns to the importation of about two hundred Chinese laborers into this country. They were engaged by an ironworks in Hiroshima Prefecture. We now learn that they have been sent back to their country, because the authorities, by virtue of a law concerning the importation of contract labor, have refused permission for their employment. It seems to us that the government was well-advised in taking the step referred to and it is to be hoped that for the benefit of our laborers the doors of this country will always be kept closed against all cheap foreign labor. By the way, this affair ought to enlighten some of our press which insist on the removal of restrictions on our immigrants to America and Australia. They will see that it is perfectly legitimate on the part of the Americans and Australians to try to protect the interests of their laborers by refusing to admit into their lands our laborers, who are sure to oust them in competition.

Food Shortage in Japan

From the "Yorodzu," Tokio

The food policy of the government has failed. The government has had no fixed policy at all from the beginning. The people are still suffering from the high cost of living. They are enduring because Japanese are a patient race. We do not enjoy merely attacking the government. We want to study with the government authorities how the food problem may be solved. If rice has been insufficient in spite of the good crop, the shortage will have to continue unless something definite is done to replenish the stock. About 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 *koku* of rice is lacking in Japan. Some advocate reduction of *sake* manufacture, others the use of substitutes. But how much can be saved by these means? Reduction of *sake* is opposed because of the consequent reduction of tax from *sake*. If bread can be baked more cheaply than now its use may help to reduce the consumption of rice for food. Bread is too dear to-day. There may be need for establishing government or public bakeries to produce cheap bread. Bread is good as food. The only question is the cost of production. But before anything else is said on the subject, it is important that exportation of grain should be prohibited. Grain may be imported from China and other countries to supplement the home supply. The loans which Japan makes to China China should reciprocate by allowing Japan to have some Chinese rice. That will in a way help to cement the friendship between the two nations.

To a Militarist

By a Japanese Journalist in the "Japan Advertiser"

At the final overthrow of the Germans, a nation most brave of all European nations but a bit less brave than the dwellers in the land of the rising sun (as a soldier has written), the militarist shed tears. How could he do otherwise, since it had been his fond hope to see the world carved in equal parts between Japan and Germany, East for the former and West for the latter? Now his head is sore. His long cherished hope has crashed like the proverbial house of cards. Unimaginative by nature, he has instinct to feel that the hour of his eclipse is nigh. Yet true to the tradition, he makes a feeble effort to stand his own, although the ground is slipping under him. Surrounded by an increasing force pledged to a rebuilding of the world on lines totally different from those he has been for these long years advocating, he is cursing the idea of a League of Nations, and laughing at President Wilson as a dreamer of the impossible, or a reformer working against true nature. With a heavy heart he saw the Japanese delegate leaving these shores amid universal cheers to attend the Versailles conference, that he might return attainted by un-Japanese ideas or even republicanism. But oh, my militarist friend, the people are steadly but surely getting won over to the side of the pacifist and democrat, and all the talk at your command of nationalism and Japanism will not call them back.

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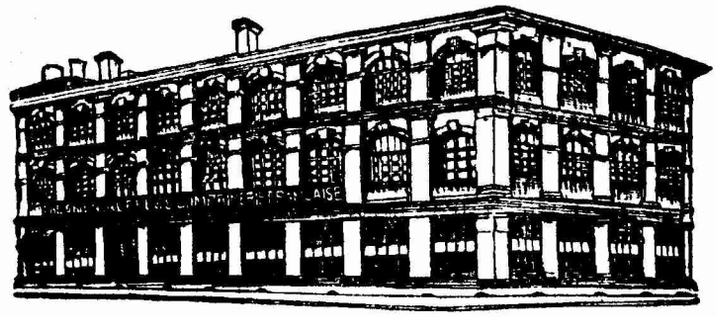

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Chinese Production of Sugar

Y. L. CHANG

THE sugar industry in China needs strong encouragement on the part of the government in order to place it on the normal path of progress. The industry has been confined to a few places in the South of China like Swatow, Chaochow and Canton of Kwantung province; Changchow and Amoy of Fukien province; and some parts of Kwangsi, and has by no means reached the usual standard of development. All the sugar-producting districts combined hardly produce enough sugar to supply one-tenth of the demands of local markets. More than nine-tenths of the sugar consumed therefor will have to be imported. Interesting is the fact, that though China herself does not produce much sugar, she imports sugar from sources where Chinese themselves play the leading role in the cultivating as well as manufacturing fields, as in Formosa which was formerly under Chinese jurisdiction and in Java, where the majority of sugar producers are Chinese colonists. And from Formosa and Java, China must have imported about 50 per cent of her consumption every year if not more, as is believed by an old-hand sugar merchant. A much larger amount of sugar business is said to be carried on at Hongong than at Shanghai. Notwithstanding the fact, about 20,000 piculs of sugar pass through Shanghai every year at an estimated value of about $20,000,000.

The colors of sugar vary with the localities in which they are produced. Sugar from Java and that direction is usually white; from Manila and Formosa brown; and from native places like Swatow, Chaochow, Amoy, etc., dark brown. The crystalline class of sugars are special productions of Singapore, Amoy and Changchow. Most of the sugar produced in Java goes to Hongkong; a portion of it comes to Shanghai and a great quantity of it goes to foreign countries direct. Methods employed in the manufacture of sugar at Java are still primitive and no machinery has yet been introduced. Most of the sugar producers at Java are said to be people from Fukien province. Immense fortunes have been amassed by them from this industry alone.

The fact that Formosa was a part of China before its cession to Japan no doubt still remains fresh in one's memory; some remarks therefore concerning the history and development of the sugar industry of that locality before and after Japanese control ought to be of some interest. The true origin of the sugar industry in Formosa is nowhere to be ascertained. But it is a well-known fact that the sugar industry there had flourished before the Japanese gained control of that island. In 1624, when the Dutch occupied the island, the sugar industry was encouraged with even more enthusiasm and between 70,000 and 80,000 piculs of sugar were exported yearly. In 1661, when a certain tribe of Minister Cheng of the Ming dynasty held sway over Formosa, the industry received further impetus; sugar cane was shipped there from Fukien and so were experienced farmers in this particular field to teach the farmers of that locality the methods of cultivating sugar canes and sugar making. The amount of sugar produced was therefore doubled. During the Ching *regime* the sugar industry was already booming. After Formosa was ceded to Japan in the twenty-first year of Kwangsu, the sugar industry was considered by the governing body as extremely hopeful and plans were devised for its further expansion and improvement, until now the whole of Japan depends upon Formosa for its sugar supply and an excessive quantity of it is being exported to foreign markets. The total production for 1916 was more than 499,103,042 catties, whereas for 1912 it was only 251,319,299 catties.

The cost of production of sugar per picul was only $2.50 a few years ago, but now it requires $3 to produce the same amount, due to the increase in the price of rice. Notwithstanding this fact it has been possible for the merchants to sell 1,000 tons of sugar for $800,000, whereas a few years ago the same amount of sugar would sell for $240,000 or $250,000 more because the charges for transportation, organization and transfers have been reduced to their minimum.

There are at Formosa now twelve modern organizations devoted to the manufacture of sugar. Four large fields are made use of by these different organizations in their separate operations. A paid-up capital of $65,827,500 has been set aside for financing the enterprise. Money invested in the sugar industry there is by no means scarce on account of the thrifty nature of the Formosans, and much of it also comes from Japan. The Japanese government has been backing the enterprise and has been spending an enormous amount of money every year in irrigating and fertilizing the fields so as to make them fit for the

cultivation of sugar cane. The native farmers have had several hundred years' experience in the cultivation of sugar cane and the making of sugar. The industry has been undergoing constant reforms and new methods have been introduced from Europe and America from time to time by experts in this particular line. A new feature in the field is the introduction by four or five of the aforesaid organizations of methods for the making of white sugar to meet the increasing demands of the markets for same, for hitherto only brown sugar was produced in Formosa.

The climate of Formosa is found to be most suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane. The geographical features of Formosa are also favorable, the central and southern parts are flat and easily accessible by trams and other vehicles of conveyance. Another advantage is that they are right by the sea-coast, where sea-going vessels make frequent calls. The soil in the central and southern parts of Formosa is rich in limestone substance, which is just the kind of stuff necessary for the successful growing of sugar-cane.

Proximity of markets is another factor that leads to the success of this industry. It takes only four days to ship sugar from Formosa to Japan and the freight rates are very moderate. India and Singapore are also easy of access, while sea-going vessels are making calls to the northern and southern ports of Formosa at frequent intervals. The success of the sugar industry in Formosa and the encouragement and material assistance accorded the industry by the Japanese government should prove an object lesson to the sugar industry in China, which is still far from normal development.

Philippine Embroidery Business Flourishing

According to a report of the Philippine Bureau of Commerce, the Philippine embroidery industry has already assumed notable proportions, the output already having passed the $2,000,000 a year mark, and gives great promise for the future. The increase from the end of December, 1914, to the end of 1917 was eleven-fold. There are to-day nineteen concerns in the city of Manila, with a personnel aggregating approximately 60,000 persons in and around the city devoting their time to this work. Fourteen of these concerns are devoting their efforts entirely to export business, and the other five to local and export business. Each concern maintains from 5 to 100 employees at the local headquarters and from 10 to 100 agents who deal with piece workers in the districts of Paco, Tondo, Ermita, Malate, Santa Ana and Singalong in the city of Manila, and the municipalities of Mariquina and Paranaque of the province of Rizal, in the province of Cavite, in the municipality of Taal of the province of Batangas, in Calumpit and Hagonoy of the province of Bulacan, and in various parts of Pampanga and Tariac and districts in Visayas.

Employees engaged at the local headquarters are for the most part working on a salary basis and are engaged in cutting, sewing, trimming, ribboning, ironing, packing and embroidering for export trade. These employees are mostly women, though a few men are employed. These employees in the city of Manila do not exceed 1,700, and in addition to this the industry maintains about 350 agents or "*cabecillas*" who deal with the embroiderers who do piece work. The agents distribute the material for embroidering by the piece-workers in Manila and the adjoining provinces, pay for the handiwork upon the same when finished and return the product to the headquarters at Manila preparatory to export.

Philippine hand embroideries are of cotton and linen. The materials chiefly used are nainsooks, batiste, voile, georgette, crepe de chine and net cotton. All these materials are imported from the United States and have materially increased in price since the beginning of the war. Prior to that date, nainsooks or batiste could be secured in Manila from six to twelve and a half cents a yard, while at the present time the cost ranges from double to triple those amounts. The work done is for the most part prepared according to orders received from the United States. Embroideries of the Philippines are exported chiefly to the United States, although a very small quantity of them are exported to the United Kingdom, Hongkong and Australasia. While the demand in the United States seems to be steadily increasing for Philippine embroideries, there are indications that the increase in exports is due to the decrease of exports of embroideries from Europe to the United States on account of war conditions.

Commercial and Financial Notes

The successful marketing of one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds of wool by the Sheep and Wool Growers' Association of the state of Ohio provides an illustration of the kind of result of cooperative effort that is leading farmers all over the country to get together, work together, and share the increased benefits thereof.

It is reported that an Asiatic Tobacco Company, a limited corporation with a capital of Yen 10,000,000, is being organized by Japanese and Chinese in Shanghai, with the head office and factory here. The Japanese capital is represented by Baron Shibusawa with eighty other Japanese. Temporary offices have been established with the Mercantile Company at No. 30, The Bund.

Tanners and shoe manufacturers in the New York market are greatly interested in the organization of a $5,000,000 company understood to be sponsored by the United States government and operating on the Pacific coast for the purpose of exporting to Russia and Siberia shoes, clothing and other necessities, according to the *New York Commerical*. The company is known as the War Trade Board of the United States Russian Bureau. Its purpose is to aid in supplying the needs of the people of Russia and to assist in developing a more efficient system for the production and distribution of Russian products, including furs, minerals and oils. The company has already begun transacting business on a large scale and three vessels have left Pacific ports bound for Vladivostock carrying commodities which representatives of the company in Russia believe most urgently needed there.

According to the compilation of the National City Bank of New York, the trade of the United States and the Orient ending with the year 1918 aggregated more than G.$1,000,000,000, and if included with Australasia, the total exceeded G.$1,509,000,000. The compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows

"Thirty Books of Great Fiction"

"Recommended for universal reading by the Home Divison of the Bureau of Education. Washington, D. C."

	Net prices.
ELIOT: Adam Bede	M$ .75
ELIOT: Romola	.75
Arabian Nights	.75
HOWELL: A Modern Instance	1.50
RICHARDSON: Clarissa Harlowe	3.50
DICKENS: A Tale of Two Cities	.75
DICKENS: David Copperfield	.75
SCOTT: Guy Mannering	.75
SCOTT: Ivanhoe	.75
THACKERAY: History of Henry Esmond	.75
THACKERAY: Vanity Fair	.75
De MORGAN: Joseph Vance	3.50
STEVENSON: Kidnapped	.60
STEVENSON: Treasure Island	.60
BLACKMORE: Lorna Doone	.75
HARTE: The Luck of Roaring Camp	.75
MEREDITH: Ordeal of Richard Feveral	2.00
BUNYAN: Pilgrim's Progress	.75
AUSTEN: Pride & Prejudice	.75
DFFOE: Robinson Crusoe	.75
READE: Cloister and the Hearth	.75
GOLDSMITH: The Vicar of Wakefield	.75
COOPER: Last of the Mohicans	.75
HAWTHORNE: The Scarlet Letter	.75
COOPER: The Pilot	1.20
HUGO: Les Miserables. Vol. I	.75
" " " " II	.75
DUMAS: The Three Musketeers	.75
BALZAC: Pere Goriot	.75
TOLSTOI: Anna Karenina. Vol. I	.75
TOLSTOI: " " " II	.75
SIENKIEWICZ: With Fire and Sword	1.20

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that the exports to Asia and Oceania in the calendar year 1918 approximated $600,000,000, against $208,000,000 in 1913, and the imports from Asia and Oceania are over $1,000,000,000, as against $316,000,000 in 1913. The largest growth in exports to Asia occurs in the trade with Japan, though there are marked increases in the movement to China, India and Australia. The total exports to Japan for the nine months ending with September 1918 are $209,000,000 against $108,000,000 in the same months of 1917, and $71,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1916. Those to Australia are $58,000,000 against $35,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1917; to China $38,000,000, against $28,000,000; and to India $27,000,000 against $3,000,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

Charging that a King's regulation, compiled with the object of preventing short selling, has been drawn by "someone with a very limited knowledge of the business with which he was interfering," and, after quoting laws of the United States, England and Germany, concluding that the British government has frankly admitted the undesirability of such legislation as is being forced on British subjects here, A. L. Anderson, chairman of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, recommended that the 1919 committee, elected at the annual general meeting January 29, take some action to have the regulation repealed. The committee elected includes D. M. Gubbay, W. G. Worcester, H. J. Clare, R. U. Hummel and G. H. Potts. The retiring chairman in concluding his speech said:

"That is all I have to say as chairman, but I trust you will permit me to make a personal remark before I sit down. I have been a member of this institution for 20 years, having been on the committee most of the time, and although, as you are aware, I am not seeking re-election, either to this chair or to the committee table, I have the interests of the Exchange at heart. As retiring chairman, then allow me to appeal to you for loyal support of the actions of the new committee and of the interests of the Exchange. It has at times seemed to me that some of the members can only see as far their noses and for a little present profit are willing to endanger the future of the institution which assists them in their livelihood. I ask of you unselfish consideration of the interest of the members as a body so that, with the rapid growth which will come upon this place in the next few years, the Exchange may attain to that dignity and importance which should be its due."

New Books and Publications

Sea Power and Freedom, by Gerard Fiennes. New York & London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price U. S. $3.50.

BUT for the conquest of the sea, human civilization would not have marched so rapidly. In the early times, the sea was the most dreaded thing to be surmounted. But human hands have mastered the sea to a very great extent. This book treats of the evolution of the art of shipping and of the men-of-war. It is a history of the progress made by the British navy and of its achievements. But it treats of the subject in a general way, showing how the great nations have utilised sea power to pave their paths to glory. Few laymen have any idea of the wonders of the modern navy and the great struggles it has passed through. A reading of this book will give a fair idea of the subject.

It depicts graphically many of the great naval engagements of the world and the photographs attached to the book are very interesting and useful in explaining the naval battles.

The author admits that all the acts which have established and maintained the sea power of Great Britain have not been unselfish, yet the far-sightedness and broad-mindedness shown by her in the use of the unprecedented power given her is without parallel in history.

The concluding chapter contains a brief review of the great naval activities of England during the war and of the engagements with the German navy.

The book is free from technical terms and forms very interesting reading from begining to end.

H. P. S.

At the Shanghai Hotels.

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Baronowski, Dairen; Ikoonpski, Dairen; M. S. J. Walsh, Ningpo; J. H. Wechers, Hankow; A. C. Spencer, Tientsin; H. F. Thompson; Mrs. Alabaster, Nanking; F. W. Knapp; F. F. Edwards, Colombo; J. T. Pilcher, Calcutta; Mr. and Mrs. L. Holmes; G. Graystone; Miss E. Royd; S. Cooke; E. Lawn; J. Desower; Miss V. Prin; G. Sitchener; D. May; E. Warwick; S. Manning; H. J. Beneforas, Batavia; O. Granding, Vladivostock; A. Svidersky, Vladivostock; G. W. Ellis, Yokohama; W. J. Slevisper, Yokohama; F. C. Craig, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Moon, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Dradley,

Singapore; S. S. Wright; H. B. Calder, Local; Mrs. Phillips; Hawitt; Waring; Miss Phillips; Miss Holl; Godart; O. Stevens; Miss Burton; G. M. Alfred; Mr. and Mrs. T. Griffin; Mr. and Mrs. L. Stephens; T. Mori-Tokio; J. Yaodynsky, Tsingtao; R. Kelly, Hongkong; D. Phillips, Hongkong; W. B. Hart, Shanghai; J. R. Jones, England; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smith, London; Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, England; Gen. and Mrs. V. Hilber, England; Mrs. Andronshervitch, England; S. H. Ward; G. H. Dignan, Shanghai; Miss M. E. Addis; Miss E. Cartwel; P. P. Ericson; J. H. Baring; Reis; Mrs. G. E. Morrison, Peking; C. McCinne, Soochow; G. G. Allen, New York.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mrs. and Miss E. A. Wheen, Local; James Milan, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Jones, Tokio; W. Askton, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmeyer, New York; B. W. Velimerovitch, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Meulenean and children, Local; Mrs. Barden, Dairen; Penny, Dairen; W. Stewart, Local; S. Viozigin, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. B. Worby and children, Amoy; P. Mikle, New York; N. Markin; Mr. and Mrs. H. Porter, Vladivostock; Jolembiovsky, Vladivostock; S. Krowzoff, Vladivostock; P. Fuguson, London; Capt. S. B. Anderson, Vancouver; H. B. Grant, Nanking; S. T. Donohoe, Peking; Gilmore; Boddall; Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Calsarman, Dairen; M. Nessenbaum; Mrs. G. F. Godart; Rev. J. W. Hunter; Miss S. Tabitha, Marrow; Donald Richardson, Chinkiang; Wm. Benson, England; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. G. Howard, Kashing; A. Mashisin, Vladivostock; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jones, Local.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: W. E. G. Goodridge, U.S.A.; W. J. McRae, Local; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Skinasi, Kobe; Dr. G. Rietzestol, Hankow; Geo. Lewitzky, Kobe; Boris Sokoloff, Kobe; Mrs. G. H. B. Jones, Local; Ratner, Harbin; E. C. Kopp, Ningpo; G. F. Alves. Japan; W. Klarer, Harbin; F. Blum, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Kellwemann, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Cooper, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. J. Parsons, Peking; E. A. Yarrow, Boston; S. Feslan, Tientsin; W. Wright, Liverpool; B. L. Ancell, Yangchow.

In the United States Court for China

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Acting Clerk.

Recent Filings:

January 24, 1919; Cause No. 730; In re Estate of Mary Anna Betines, deceased; report of death.

" 27, " Cause No. 704; In re Last Will and Testament of Francis Stanley, deceased; will.

" 27, " Cause No. 730; In re Estate of Mary Anna Betines, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 28, " Cause No. 708; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen McGrath Jansen, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 28, " Cause No. 728; In re Last Will and Testament of Lewis W. Mustard, deceased; amendment to inventory.

Hearings:

January 28, 1919; Cause No. 726; Lane v. Lane.

" 29, " Cause No. 730; In re Estate of Mary Anna Betines, deceased; on petition.

Judgments and Orders:

January 25, 1919; Tientsin Consular Estate; In re Estate of Arthur Dean Copeland, deceased; authorizing distribution.

Assignments for Hearing:

February 10, 1919; Cause No. 661; A. Tapelisky et al. v. Manchurian-American Trading Corporation.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of
NELS A. SWENSON,
Deceased.

Cause No. 727
Estate No. 274
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedant's estate in China; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 11, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

VICTOR E. SWENSON,
Administrator,
Kiahsien, Honan,
China.

January 11, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of
IDA ANSTRICE MOOREHEAD,
Deceased.

Cause No. 724
Estate No. 273
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 11, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

THEODORE P. MOOREHEAD,
Administrator,
c/o Public Works Department,
Municipal Council,
Shanghai, China.

January 11, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of MURDO M. MACKENZIE, Deceased. (Supplemental Administration *de bonis non*)

Cause No. 716
Estate No.272
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator *de bonis non* of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 11, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Administrator *de bonis non*,
11, Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

January 11, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Plaintiff.
vs.
William K. Grove, Defendant.

Cause No. 673
Civil No. 221
SUMMONS TO ANSWER

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China and his deputies,—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

WILLIAM K. GROVE

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court, and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer hereto on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, August 7, 1918.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Acting Clerk.

Except from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of LEWIS W. MUSTARD, Deceased.

Cause No. 728
Estate No. 275
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate in China; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before July 11, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

EDWARD H. DUNNING,
Executor,
64, Bubbling Well Road,
Shanghai, China.

January 11, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

James Harvie
and
Leslie W. Hutton
doing business under the firm name and style of
Harvie Cooke and Company, Plaintiffs.
vs.
Muller MacLean and Company, Inc., a corporation, Defendants.

Cause No. 712
Civil No. 232
SUMMONS TO ANSWER

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to the United States Marshal for China—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendants—

MULLER MACLEAN AND COMPANY, Inc.,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify them to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file their written answer hereto on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, December 11, 1918.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Acting Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.